Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1864. NUMBER 61.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week)	$ .25
" " " (per quarter)	3.25
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	12.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months	6.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	6.00
Weekly, single copy one year	2.00
" six months	1.25
Clubs of four copies, one year	[illegible]
" " ten	20.00
" " twenty	40.00

And to the getter up of the club, one copy extra to the person collecting.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1864.

THE BEST CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

Let the Peace Democracy speak for themselves.

Will be issued ready for delivery in five days, in neat pamphlet of sixteen pages, a concise compilation of

GEMS OF THE LATE COPPERHEAD CONVENTION IN CHICAGO.

The treasonable and revolutionary utterances of the speakers, and glimpses of the spirit of the occasion, illustrated by selections from Vallandigham, Cox, Harris, Wickliffe, and others. Also the PLATFORM OF PEACE AND DISUNION.

Let Union men circulate it everywhere, especially

☞ AMONG OUR BOYS IN THE ARMY. ☜

Orders accompanied by the cash will be filled in the order in which they are received.

PRICE, TWO DOLLARS PER HUNDRED.

Address CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY.

THE NEWS.

The wires between here and New York are down, which will account for the dearth of telegraph news.

There is nothing later from Sherman's brilliant victory except that it is officially confirmed.

Muller, the London railroad murderer has sailed for England in charge of the police to answer for his horrible crime.

Gold opened in New on Saturday at 240 and declined during the forenoon under the news from Sherman to 236½. The decline threw an immense number of buyers on the market under the influence of which it rallied and went up to 241½ at noon.

Collector Barney, of New York, has resigned his position.

Averill is doing a good work in Virginia. At last accounts he had attacked and defeated Vaughn's cavalry near Winchester, capturing twenty wagons, two battle flags, a number of prisoners and a herd of cattle. The rebels are in full retreat up the Valley and Sheridan's whole army in motion following them.

A glorious Union mass meeting was held at Freeport on Saturday, at which 15,000 of the staunch yeomen of Stephenson were present. Speeches were made by gallant Dick Oglesby, Col. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, and E. A. Storrs, Esq., of this city. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meeting, and its results will be visible in an overwhelming and largely increased Union majority in November. The prairies are on fire, as they were in 1860, and Copperheads will do well to be on the lookout.

By the latest arrivals, we are in receipt of important news from Mexico. The French are gradually, it is asserted, gaining ground. They have taken possession of Saltillo, and were, at last accounts, advancing with a large force upon Monterey, the provisional seat of government of President Juarez. The policy of the latter seems to be to avoid any general engagement with the invaders at present, and to attack their extended lines at their weakest points. The family of President Juarez has left Mexico and arrived in New Orleans, a fact which the agents of the new Mexican empire will not fail to impute to a fear of defeat on the part of the republicans. We await with interest additional details from Mexico.

Hon. Allen Hammond, a State Senator of Indiana, and for forty years a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, is dead. He was formerly a Democrat and the personal friend of Lewis Cass and Jesse D. Bright, but since the rebellion broke out has acted with the Union party.

Col. Wilcox has been appointed Provost Marshal General of Ohio in place of Col. Potter, who, it is said, will rejoin his regiment, the 12th New Hampshire.

Late intelligence from Japan is favorable to the preservation of peace and the removal of restrictions on commerce. Some of the leading princes, who were zealous opponents of intercourse with foreign powers, have been converted to free trade doctrines.

ATLANTA.

Atlanta is ours, and the campaign in Georgia is virtually ended. The long months of patient marching, strategic moves, hard combats, brilliant victories and toilsome siege operations have culminated in a success as important as it is cheering. We cannot at the present writing, judge of the full results of the victory nor pronounce upon the effects moral or physical upon the final issue of the rebellion, but there are a few facts which are brought into strong relief in the light of these events.

Strategically, the victory is of the utmost importance. Sherman to-day holds in his grasp the States of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. The capture of Vicksburg and subsequent occupation of the Mississippi, wrested from the rebels one-third of their territory. The capture of Atlanta takes another third. There is but one-third left, and that, Grant will secure as sure as the sun will rise to-morrow morning. The rebellion is now narrowed down to the southern portion of Virginia, a fraction of North Carolina, and the State of South Carolina. Mobile, although in rebel hands, can have no further influence in shaping military matters. By the same inexorable sequence of Port Hudson sharing the fate of Vicksburg, Mobile will share the fate of Atlanta, and when that gallant old sea dog Farragut the trouble of taking it. He is released. Let Secretary Welles order him to Wilmington at once. In all its military and geographical bearings, the capture of Atlanta is the most important of the war. From a moral point of view, and regarding the effect abroad, Richmond is desirable, but its capture, while Atlanta was in rebel possession, would have had very little permanent effect upon the issue of the rebellion.

Atlanta was the granary and workshop of the whole South. It is rich in foundries, machine shops, warehouses and manufactories of every description. The rebels have drawn ordnance, ammunition, clothing and all the munitions, supplies and raw material of war in immense amounts from it. One of the most flourishing cities of the South, situated in a fertile country, the nucleus of five railroads, leading to Tennessee, Alabama, Virginia, and South Carolina, it gathered to itself and forced all the elements of a great city, and during the war was recognized as the great depot for storing and manufacturing [illegible]. During the progress of the rebellion its resources have been taxed to their utmost in supplying the rebel armies with material of war. That supply is now cut off, and the rebels must finish up their fight with the scanty means obtained from blockade runners.

We are yet without details as to Hood's army, except that it was defeated and suffered severely, losing, among others, Gen. Hardee, one of the best and most scientific officers in the Southern army. Educated, trained and disciplined by the United States, he treacherously turned against the flag which he had sworn to defend, and has properly met a traitor's doom. There will be no tears shed for him save by traitors and Copperheads. If Hood's army has been completely overthrown, then the whole campaign in the West is a success, and the end of the war is near at hand. There were but two things to be accomplished in the campaign, involving [illegible] — the destruction of Lee's and Hood's armies. Destroy either of them and a like fate awaits the other. Granting that Hood's army is annihilated, or so dispersed and shattered as to be of no further use, it enables Sherman to strengthen and cooperate with Grant, either by direct reinforcement, thus overpowering Lee by numerical strength, or by compelling Lee to detach a portion of his force southward, and [illegible]. In either event, the [illegible] is equally certain.

There is another important feature in this [illegible] good gun in the political [illegible] we mean the campaign at home for the preservation of the Union against the plots of Copperheads. Farragut fired [illegible] Fort Morgan. Sherman [illegible] Atlanta. The Copperheads [illegible] at the grand echoes of [illegible] rolls throughout the [illegible] to-day trembles before [illegible] will withdraw and get [illegible] platform upon which [illegible] rather than remain [illegible] by the surges of [illegible] over it, burying it [illegible] and belonging to it [illegible] the wily and [illegible].

New York Herald foresees the danger, and warns him off the track.

Union men! The dark days are over. We see our way out. Our gallant boys in blue have hurled the bombshells of Morgan and Atlanta into the camps of the copperheads. Will you not do your whole duty? Now is the time to strike. The soldiers have given you the key note. Close up the ranks! Forward, march! Thanks be to God! The Republic is safe!

COOK COUNTY AND THE DRAFT.

A Galena correspondent complains that the TRIBUNE is trying to reduce the quota of soldiers to be drafted from Chicago, and thinks that its course is not patriotic.

Let us ask our correspondent whether a man to be honest and honorable in his dealings ought to pay more than one hundred cents on the dollar of what he owes? Whether he is under any sort of obligations to pay other people's debts as well as his own? and whether there is any wrong in correcting ours?

The people of Cook County propose to furnish their full quota of men. They will not shirk one man of whatever is justly due under the call. But in the face of the fact that Cook County has furnished more soldiers than any other district, except one in the State, they are amazed to find this district called on for more than one fourth of the whole deficit of the State, while she contains but one-twelfth of the population, and but one-fourteenth of the legal votes. The reason of the heavy call on Cook County was soon discovered. It was found that the whole exempt alien population had been enrolled; that the lists contained 15,000 more names than there were voters in the county, when the legal voters of any county must necessarily exceed the number of men between 20 and 45 years subject to draft. The deficit of Cook county is, therefore, based upon a grossly incorrect enrollment. All that our people ask is, that the list be purged of the thousands of exempt aliens, of persons over 45 and under 20, of dead, wounded and exempt soldiers, and of transient persons, who are not residents of our county, and never have been. When this is done, let the draft officials state our deficit, and if it be not promptly filled with volunteers, then let the wheel turn and take them. No man will object or crook a finger in resistance. Cook county asks simple justice and equal rights. She will perform her full part without grumbling or flinching. Ought more to be asked? Let every tub stand on its own bottom, and every man pay his own debts.

"Compromise With the South."

The best wood engraving we have ever seen in Harper, appears in its issue dated Sept. 3, 1864. It is called "Compromise with the South," and is dedicated to the Chicago Convention. For the benefit of our readers, some of whom may not, perhaps, have an opportunity of seeing it, we will attempt to paint it in words, though we doubt our ability to give, in the space we may devote to it, an idea of the volume it contains.

In the foreground is a newly made mound, by the side of which may be seen the kneeling form of a weeping woman, the headstone of the grave bearing this inscription "In Memory of our Union Heroes, who fell in a Useless War." On the left a Union soldier, whose right leg was lost in battle, is supporting himself upon crutches, cap in hand, clasping the right hand of a rebel officer who has one foot upon the grave, a pistol in his belt, the whip of a slave-driver in his left hand, and the demon of tyranny and scoundrelism in his face.

In the background on the left, may be seen a desolated and burning city, the ground in whose vicinity is strewn with the dead bodies of our troops; on the right a slave chained to his wife, who holds a babe in her manacled hands; while the dim distance discloses a gallows, with a corpse suspended from its long and naked arm. Over the Southern half of the picture waves a rebel battle flag, inscribed, "Guerilla Warfare," "Fort Pillow," "No Quarter," "Burning Chambersburg," "Starving Yankee Prisoners," with the names of a few other barbarities; while over the Northern side the "stars and stripes" reversed, bears the names of the victories which have rendered our arms immortal and our history glorious.

Here may be seen Harper's idea of "Compromise with the South." This is the banquet to which the rebels of the Chicago Convention invite the Northern people. Admirable as is this engraving in design and execution, its dedication is better; and we call attention to this number of Harper, that our readers may procure and study the picture for themselves. Look at it, and ask yourselves if you desire peace on any terms save those of complete submission to the authority of the Government; and then, if you vote and act with the allies of the rebels to whom the picture is dedicated, we earnestly hope you may become the slaves you would so richly deserve to be.

"Played the Devil."

When Hunt and Smith made their confession at St. Louis, and exposed the secrets of the O. A. K., the Copperhead papers tried to sneer at the matter, and declared that the whole thing was gotten up by the military authorities as a scarecrow. They felt uneasy about it, however, and it was easy to see that their indifference was assumed and very thin. In the Dodd Correspondence, the real "feelings" of the "Sons," on this point is made manifest. One chap anxiously inquired of the Grand Commander what effect the expose is likely to have. Another, one John E. Risley, the law partner of Voorhees, writing from New York to Dodd, declares that Hunt & Co., have "played the devil," and in an evidently distressed state of mind, inquires whether "our friends" are implicated, or "our friends" are affected. He has since discovered, no doubt, that the "devil" has been played generally; that "our friends" are implicated, and that "our people" are affected.

Our Public Debt.

The following is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books, Treasurer's returns and requisitions on the Treasury Department on the 30th of August: Debt bearing interest in coin, $880,899,491.80; interest, $53,342,479.90. Debt bearing interest in lawful money, $469,199,004.61; interest, $24,204,643.33. Debt on which interest has ceased, $327,470.09; debt bearing no interest, $519,111,367.40. Total amount outstanding, $1,878,565,283.90. Total interest, $77,447,122.23. The unpaid requisitions amount to $78,795,000, while the amount in the Treasury subject to draft, is over seventeen millions. The amount of fractional currency in circulation is nearly twenty four and a half millions.

Heavy Taxes for one Firm.

One individual firm in this city paid a direct tax to the Government, during the year ending July 1, 1864, of the sum of $373,372.33! If there is any individual firm in the United States that has paid a heavier tax for one year than the above, we would like to know it. Trot out your heavy tax payers.

A Speech by the President.

The 166th Ohio regiment, Col. Moore, while en route for home, their term of service having expired, called upon the President on Wednesday at the White House. The President addressed them substantially as follows:

SOLDIERS: I thank you in behalf of the country for the services you have rendered. You are going home after completing your term of service in the cause of equal rights to all. This is what you fight for—to transmit to your children the equal rights which you enjoy, and which the enemies of the Government are trying to destroy. I never am called upon to address a body of soldiers but that I am desirous of saying a word in reference to the contest now going on. Do not allow yourselves to be led astray by any of the plausible arguments of those who assail the Government. We cannot expect equal ability in all the officers of the Government. The War is for the perpetuation of the principle of equal rights for all. In this Government the sober and industrious have an equal chance. I occupy the White House now; but there is an equal chance that your son may be as fortunate as my father's son. Again I warn you not to be misled by the small arguments of those who seek to destroy rather than to uphold the Government.

After three cheers for the President, the crowd which had collected dispersed, and the regiment resumed its march.

☞ The rebels are importing horses from Canada via Mexico. The horses, of course, and the transportation, are paid in gold, and the risk of loss on so long a voyage must be considerable. It shows that they are greatly straitened in the number of their animals, and confirms other evidences of the same fact.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

Official Confirmation of the Victory.

HOOD BADLY WHIPPED ON THE MACON ROAD.

The N. Y. Herald Warns McClellan to Leave the Track.

From the Shenandoah—Averill is Punishing the Rebels.

Great Union Mass Meeting at Freeport—15,000 Present.

Resignation of Collector Barney, of New York.

Great Excitement in the Gold Market.

NOTHING LATER FROM GEN. GRANT.

FROM FREEPORT.

Immense Union Mass Meeting—15,000 People Present—Great Enthusiasm—Speech of Gen. Oglesby.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FREEPORT, Saturday, Sept. 3.

To-day has been a marked day in the calendar of Stephenson county. Gen. Oglesby, Union candidate for Governor of the State, has just concluded an address to an audience variously estimated at from ten thousand to fifteen thousand in number upon the issues that should decide the vote of the people in the Presidential canvass. The streets first began to be animated on the arrival of the morning train from Chicago, and from that time till the hour of speaking they were filled with moving processions of wagons, men, women and children, bearing aloft national emblems and banners, covered with patriotic devices.

Among the first that reached the city was the delegation from Florence, five hundred strong, bearing at its front a banner woven around with evergreens, and inscribed "No Union with Slavery—We will Conquer a Peace." Following this came the procession from Carroll county a thousand strong, and then that from Wyandotte township, three hundred strong, and that from Lancaster, five hundred strong, and from Hollow Creek, a thousand strong, preceded by a huge wagon, upon which was mounted a national flag and innumerable small ones, and a beautiful banner inscribed "We go for Old Abe, the Two Dicks and the Dragon."

At least two thousand came in on the Racine Railroad from Beloit and the towns between that city and this. There was everywhere great earnestness and enthusiasm.

About 11 o'clock a grand procession was formed in which all the smaller delegations united. Unlike eternity, it had a beginning and an ending, but it was fully two miles long. It is wonderful, the enthusiasm that prevails in this portion of the State. The Union men of this county promise largely to increase their majority at the coming election, and the prospects are that they will fully redeem that promise.

The meeting was held, to-day, in an open lot in the rear of the Brewster House, and was called to order by Hon. W. A. Narramore, who, before introducing the General, read a dispatch just then received from Chicago, announcing the capture and evacuation of Atlanta. This announcement was received with tremendous applause and cheers for Gen. Sherman. The Lombard brothers and Rickey then sang with excellent effect the stirring anthem, "Unfurl the Glorious Banner"—after which, Gen. Oglesby took the platform.

He commented at length upon the serious and disturbed condition of the country, and said it was right for the people to meet and discuss their disorders, and endeavor to find some remedy therefor. The Democracy had charged upon the Abolitionists or Union men of the country, who had helped to elect Mr. Lincoln to the Presidential chair, the responsibility of this war with all its fearful consequences. He characterized this charge as an infamous falsehood. He eulogized the Federal constitution, and said that under it Mr. Lincoln had the undoubted right to coerce and subjugate rebels. What Mr. Lincoln had done in the prosecution of this war had been done in exact accordance with the provisions of the constitution. The care for the interests of the soldiers he declared to be the duty of every public man in the country. They deserved the nation's gratitude for their patriotic and unselfish efforts. He spoke of the organization of the order of the K. G. C. and said that it was mainly through their devilish combinations that the Union party was defeated in 1862. He said the same results was now sought to be attained by the sons of liberty. He defied any man to show that a Union man ever belonged to the order. He showed that Clingman's band of guerillas lately operating in Montgomery county were part and parcel of the same grand conspiracy. He answered the sneer that the rebels were still unwhipped, after three years of war, by saying that in every battle where the odds were at all proportionate the rebels were always whipped.

Gen. Oglesby was followed by Col. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, who, in a brief speech, showed that the Constitution clearly gave the President and Congress the right to put down rebellion in the field and traitors at home, and sustained the official acts of the President by a line of argument that would be overwhelming to any but traitors. He showed that the only failures of this administration were directly attributed to McClellan; that the rebellion would have been crushed long ago but for him. He insisted that placing McClellan in the presidential chair would subordinate Generals Grant and Sherman to him, and virtually relieve them from duty. The Democrats were opposed to the war, and had no sympathy with the Union, but the most profound interest in the rebellion. The address of Col. Carr was an excellent effort, and elicited frequent and hearty applause.

On Monday these speakers will address the inhabitants of Jo Daviess county at Galena. E. A. Storrs, Esq., of your city, will speak from the balcony of the Brewster House this evening. The Stephenson county Union Convention was held here to-day. The following are the nominations by acclamation: For Representative, Horace C. Burchard; Circuit Clerk, Edward P. Hodges; Sheriff, J. J. Beatrell. Stephenson county is good for her ancient Union majority of from 6,000 to 10,000.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FREEPORT, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The glorious news of the fall of Atlanta just received here, creates tremendous enthusiasm. The people are wild with excitement. Copperheads look glum and say it is a "d—d Abolition lie." There are at least 10,000 people in town, and a glorious time is anticipated at the great Union meeting.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Great Union Meeting Coming Off—Copperhead Conclaves.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1864.

The Copperhead ratification meeting, which was called for to-night, has been postponed till Thursday night, the 8th. The Copperhead State Convention is to be held here on Wednesday, and it was deemed expedient to postpone any demonstration until after the State nominations are made, as an inducement for country Copperheads to attend both the convention and ratification meeting. The North Missouri, Iron Mountain and Pacific Railroads have consented to bring their rebel friends at half fare. Great efforts will be made to attract a large crowd.

Per contra: A meeting of loyal men is called for Thursday night next, to testify their joy at our recent victories in the field, and to express their determination to uphold the government against traitors both North and South. This will doubtless be the largest meeting ever held in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—From 150 to 200 cavalry horses are daily shipped from here. During the past week, the prices of cavalry horses have ranged from $150 to $160.

Adjutant General Gray says Missouri is still entitled to credits for 4,000 men, which will doubtless be arranged in a few days.

FROM MADISON.

The Draft in Wisconsin—Rejoicings over the Great Victory.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Saturday, Sept. 3.

The quotas of the several Congressional Districts in this State, have been finally assigned by correction of the enrolment. The number of men subject to draft is reduced to 11,412. The quotas are as follows:

First District—July quota 2,361, less 808 by correction and 270 by credit, equals 1,650 present quota.

Second District—July quota 2,472, less 1,198 by correction and 1,108 by credit, equals 1,216.

Third District—July quota [illegible] by correction and [illegible] by credit, equals 1,[illegible].

Fourth District—July quota [illegible] by correction [illegible].

Fifth District—July quota 3,[illegible], less [illegible] by correction [illegible] by credit, equals 1,901.

Sixth District—July quota [illegible] by correction and 1,368 by credit, equals 1,[illegible].

Besides these, there is [illegible] of some four hundred men to be credited to Madison, leaving only 10,825 men to be raised in Wisconsin under this call. It is impossible to say what proportion of this number has volunteered, but enlistments for some days have been very brisk, and it is understood that the new regiments are full, or nearly so, and a good many men for the old regiments. The district Provost Marshals are not quite ready to begin drafting on Monday, and there will probably be a few days' delay, which the Adjutant General says, will give still further time for the sub-districts to fill their quotas by volunteering.

The Governor is authorized to say that volunteers will be accepted and counted on the quota of the present call up to the last practicable moment before the draft, and that the present bounties will be paid to such volunteers. Corrected enrollment and credits obtained from the War Department, materially lessening the number to be raised from this State, together with all the delay occasioned in making corrections, give ample opportunity for sub-districts to fill their quotas by voluntary enlistments. Immediate and energetic effort will accomplish the work to which all are urgently advised by the Governor.

The glorious news from Atlanta caused great rejoicing here among all but Copperheads and peace sneaks. A Federal salute was fired by order of the Governor, and to-night there is a large meeting to rejoice over the victory.

Several officers of the Northwestern Railroad arrived here to-day, on a trip over the Beloit branch, which will soon be open to the public.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Railroad Matters—Rejoicing Over the Victory.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1864.

E. F. Drake, the great railroad builder, and his associates have subscribed $400,000 stock to the Minnesota Valley Railroad, and will at once commence to finish it. Some forty miles of the road are graded and only wait ties and iron to open it for business.

There are great rejoicings here to-day at the news from Atlanta. The Sanford battery fired a national salute. How are you armistice? is the watchword now. The "Cops" look as if McClellan stock was down.

FROM ATLANTA.

Gen. Sherman's Victory—How it was Accomplished.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Herald's Washington special, September 2, says: There is great rejoicing in Washington over the news that Atlanta is in our possession. It appears that while the rebel cavalry have been operating upon Sherman's rear, that officer has been proceeding with his movements successfully, and at 11 o'clock this morning entered the city of Atlanta, and found that his combinations had compelled its evacuation by Hood. The transmission of this intelligence over the wires, which have been out for several days, proves that Rousseau has been successful in his efforts to dislodge the cavalry expedition of Forrest, Wheeler, and Morgan, and drive them from the road.

The capture of Atlanta secures the possession of the whole State of Georgia, and renders the condition of the rebel leaders more desperate than ever before. It was by an apparent retreat—one of those masterly strategic movements for which Sherman has been noted—that he has been enabled to achieve so brilliant a result.

It is now well known that Hood has added materially to his strength by a conscription of numerous boys and old men, who, behind the works, could render very good service. Outside the works this very strength would prove a great weakness and a terrible cost of powder and provender. The purpose of Sherman in the movement which began on the night of the 26th, was to deprive the rebel commander of this strength and his protection of the works at Atlanta. In other words, Sherman hoped, by flanking Atlanta, and cutting off his supplies, to force Hood out to fight, and thus, with his largely preponderating force of veteran troops to whip him in an open field. With this view, Sherman moved on the night in question, with 15 days rations and all his army, except the 20th Corps (Slocum's) which had been withdrawn from the front of Atlanta to the Chattahoochee bridge there to remain as a corps of observation, and to occupy Atlanta in the event of Hood abandoning it, and also employed to look after the communications and hurry forward by railroad supplies to whatever new position Sherman might assume. The army is reported to have moved in the following order: 23d Corps (Schofield's) in the advance followed by the 14th (Davis') the 15th (Logan's) the 16th (Dodge's), the 17th (Blair's) and the 4th (Stanley's). In the order named, all making a flank movement, with strong skirmish lines on either flank and in the front and rear. East Point was left to the east, and at dawn Sherman found Hood gone.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Averill's Fights with the Enemy at Martinsburg—Early Reported to be Retreating.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 3.—The Herald's Falling Waters correspondent, Aug. 31, evening, says: For two days past Averill has been demonstrating against the enemy, feinting with a view of facilitating the execution of plans and carrying out the orders of Sheridan. To-day we attacked the enemy on three different roads for the purpose of making him develop his strength. On the Charlestown and Girardstown roads there was nothing but very light skirmishing, while on the Winchester pike, there was all that we had hoped for and desired. On this road, early in the morning, we attacked the enemy's outposts. We drove his pickets in upon their reserves and towards Martinsburg. In the afternoon again we made another attack on the same line, when the rebels placed a division of infantry into line and advanced, no doubt to ascertain the strength of the party so persistently annoying them. Between one and two o'clock the enemy's line had reached the outskirts of Martinsburg. At this time we opened fire from the sections of Wither's battery.

Soon after, the enemy returned the fire from four guns on an eminence somewhat to the right of Martinsburg from the railroad station. At this time the rebel line of infantry pressed our right and centre, where was deployed a portion of Colonel Schoonmaker's brigade. On our left, where was stationed Colonel Powell's brigade, there was not so heavy a pressure. The shells from rebel and Union guns passed over the town without striking any of the houses in it.

The World's special dated Sheridan's headquarters, August 31st, 10 p. m., says: The enemy, whose main force is presumed to have been concentrated at Bunker Hill, about eight miles distant, across the Opequan, for the past three days, is now understood to be gradually withdrawing his forces and making up the valley via Middletown and Strasburg. Our cavalry is always on the alert, and will have something favorable to report very soon. There has been but little skirmishing in front since Monday, and the prospect of a battle in this valley seems dimmer every day.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 3.—The following official dispatch was received last night:

The enemy are on the move down the Valley, falling back towards Winchester. Averill attacked and drove Vaughn's cavalry from some point north of Bunker Hill to within six miles of Winchester, when his advance was stopped by a division of infantry. Averill captured twenty wagons, two battle flags, a number of prisoners and a herd of cattle. He removed towards Berryville. Gen. Sheridan moved last night with his whole army in pursuit.

FROM NEW YORK.

Gold—Resignation of Collector Barney—Capture of Atlanta Confirmed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Gold opened at 240, and subsequently touched 236¾. The decline brought into the market a large number of buyers to cover overdue short contracts, and the price rebounded to 241½ at noon.

The Commercial says Mr. Barney has tendered his resignation as Collector of this port. Postmaster Wakeman and Simeon Draper are named as his probable successors.

The Post's Washington special says the capture of Atlanta is fully confirmed by official dispatches just received.

The Herald editorially condemns the Chicago platform, and advises McClellan to kick it to pieces.

The city presents a gala appearance, dressed in flags, in honor of the victory at Atlanta.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Union Meeting at Louisville—Jessee's Guerilla Band.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3.—The Hon Horace Maynard addressed a very large audience of Union men at the Court House last evening.

The guerrilla Jessee says he intends to remain in Henry county until after the approaching Federal draft, and then put into his gang all the drafted soldiers.

A correspondent of the Journal says Jessee is recruiting men quite rapidly for the rebel ranks in Henry, Trumbull and Owen counties.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Five Passengers Reported Killed, and Ten Injured.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The train from New York ran off the track last evening near Perrymanville. It is reported that five passengers were killed and ten wounded. Particulars not received.

The Philadelphia Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—It is now ascertained that no one was killed by the accident on the Philadelphia railroad. Three cars were thrown from the track, capsized and badly shattered. The locomotive and forward cars did not go off the track. The accident was caused by an open switch. Five officers, a soldier and two civilians were more or less injured, five of them seriously. Names not ascertained.

From Gen. Grant's Army.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 3.—Latest information from the army of the Potomac states that nothing of note has transpired for some days past. Picket firing is indulged in on parts of the line at night, but it almost entirely ceases during the day.

Handsome Donation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—A draft for $[illegible] part of the proceeds of the Christian Commission Fair, was remitted by express to-day.

Gen. Butler at New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Gen. Butler arrived here yesterday. His business here is not publicly known, though it is understood to relate, partly at least, to his private affairs.

Foreign Loan Tendered to Our Government.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Tribune's [illegible] special insists that there has been [illegible] foreign loan, and that it is under [illegible] the Treasury Department.

The London Railway Murder.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Aetna [illegible] for Liverpool, taking Muller, the accused London railway murderer.

FROM MOBILE.

The Capture of Fort Morgan.

The Fort Fort Forced to Capitulate in Twenty-four Hours.

The Rebel Ram Nashville Blown Up

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

FORT MORGAN, August 23, 1864.

FORT MORGAN IS OURS.

Fort Morgan is ours. The old Stars and Stripes, after an interval of little more than three years, again float over the ramparts, and the garrison assemble to the tunes of "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia."

At twenty minutes to seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, August 23, 1864, Fort Morgan, mounting sixty heavy guns and containing a garrison of 600 men, surrendered unconditionally to the combined forces of the army and navy of the United States, after a bombardment of twenty-four hours.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

On Sunday evening Gen. Granger notified Admiral Farragut that he would be ready to open the siege next morning at daylight. That night the Admiral with his fleet took up his position in line of battle, and Monday morning at 5 o'clock we opened upon Morgan with thirty guns of various calibre, and sixteen eight and ten-inch mortars, and in a short time three monitors and several wooden vessels opened, the former with eleven and fifteen-inch shells, and the latter with rifled thirty-two pounders. The firing continued with great vigor and extraordinary accuracy until dark, when the fleet withdrew, and the firing was continued only at intervals by the shore batteries.

FIRE IN THE FORT.

During the afternoon smoke was noticed ascending in a steady volume from a particular point inside the fort, and it was surmised by many that some part of the work was on fire, although very little was said or thought about it, so great was the interest manifested in the accuracy of the artillery practice; but about 9 o'clock at night a broad sheet of flame burst forth, which shone brightly all night, and seemed to spread to the right, as if defying all exertions to extinguish it. It was thought by some officers that the enemy had piled together some boards and fired it, in order that, by its light, a night assault might be guarded against.

THE CITADEL ON FIRE.

By others it was believed, and this belief was found to be correct, that the citadel was on fire, and that an explosion of the magazines might be expected at any moment. We were informed next morning by the rebels that after vain efforts to extinguish the fire they became greatly alarmed lest they should all be blown up, and flooded the magazine with water and threw a large quantity of powder into the wells. No sooner was this light discovered than General Bailey ordered all our batteries to commence firing, in order to prevent the rebels from extinguishing the flames, which they did with great vigor; and shells from nine-inch Dahlgren and eight and ten-inch mortars fell amid the flames with fearful rapidity, driving the rebels to their casemates and producing a scene of grandeur rarely witnessed. For fully an hour this awful scene continued with fiend like fury, when the firing ceased suddenly, to the astonishment of those who witnessed the affair from the shipping in the bay.

THE FORT WAVES A SIGNAL LANTERN TO THE FLEET.

It was explained next morning by Gen. Bailey that he saw some of the garrison go down to the beach and wave a lantern to the fleet, evidently a signal of surrender. The General watched this movement steadily from a position he had cautiously obtained very close up to the glacier of the fort. After watching half an hour, the rebels, finding the fleet made no answer to their signal, probably because it was not seen, or, if seen, not understood, withdrew to the fort without attempting to signal the army. Had they done so, they might have been spared a very uncomfortable night, and we should have saved a large quantity of powder, shot and shell, for Gen. Bailey immediately ordered his batteries to re-open, and the garrison of Fort Morgan slept to or were kept wide awake by the music of his guns.

A PROPOSAL TO SURRENDER.

At twenty minutes to seven o'clock on Tuesday morning a rebel officer, Captain Taylor, bearing a white flag, and accompanied by about forty men, carrying a small sail boat, marched out at the main sallyport, facing Fort Gaines, with the intention of pushing off to the flagship, two or four miles distant, with a note from Gen Page proposing to surrender the fort, and asking what terms would be granted; but here again they were thwarted by the ubiquitous Bailey. They were determined to ignore the army entirely; they would not treat with it; they would not surrender to it if they could have their own way, probably because Gen. Page, who was long an officer of the navy, has still a lingering affection for the old Union Jack. Gen. Bailey informed the flag of truce officer that the army and navy were one, that they represented one Government, and that they were fighting in the same glorious cause; that his artillery commanded Fort Morgan and his infantry every foot of Mobile Point outside the fort, and that he could not and would not permit a rebel boat's crew to push off from shore under any pretense whatever.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. GRANGER.

About this time General Granger arrived at the wharf, in front of Fort Morgan, and the note of Gen. Page was handed to him. Gen. Granger replied that he would communicate the contents of the note to the Admiral, and when his answer was received, the terms of surrender would be dictated. In a short time thereafter, Gen. Granger sent Gen. Arnold, chief of artillery, Capt. Drayton, of the Hartford, and another officer, with a demand for the immediate and unconditional surrender of Fort Morgan, with its garrison and all public property, to the army and navy of the United States, guaranteeing the treatment of enlightened nation to prisoners of war. Gen. Page wished to stipulate for the removal of his sick and wounded to Mobile, but this was flatly refused, and he then sent a note to Gen. Granger, stating that he accepted his terms, but requesting that the formality of surrender might be deferred until two o'clock in the afternoon, that he might have time to pack up his baggage and get his men in order to march out. This request was acceded to.

THE REBELS MARCH OUT.

Accordingly, at precisely two o'clock, the rebel army, numbering probably a little over six hundred, marched out of the main sallyport, without music and without banners, and were drawn up in line at the foot of the glacier, fronting towards the bay. Two regiments of Union infantry—the 20th Iowa and 20th Wisconsin—preceded by a brass band playing "Hail Columbia," and with the Stars and Stripes and the colors of their respective States floating proudly above them, marched by, and halted about five paces in front of the rebel line. The rebels then stacked their arms, after which the band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner." The rebel rag was torn down, and the old flag of our Union was once more flung to the breezes which are wafted over the ramparts of Fort Morgan.

A UNION SALUTE.

Then a national salute was thundered from the guns of the men-of-war in the bay, and in the gulf from Fort Gaines, and from some of our batteries on the peninsula. When the enthusiasm had somewhat subsided the rolls of the rebel companies were called and verified, the officers and soldiers placed on board transports, the formal surrender of Fort Morgan was completed, and the command of the entrance to Mobile Bay passed forever from the rebel States.

THE SPECTATORS.

While the salute was being fired hundreds of officers of the army and navy, in brilliant uniforms, and hundreds of soldiers and sailors, who seemed well pleased with the work they had done, crowded the ramparts of the fort to witness the imposing scene.

WHAT WE HAVE GAINED.

A summing up of results will prove this to have been one of the most brilliant and successful campaigns of the war, from its inception to its close. Although General Granger had stupendous obstacles to contend against, from lack of water transportation, not a moment of unnecessary delay occurred, not a blunder was committed, not a life was unnecessarily sacrificed. The very best feeling existed between Farragut, Canby and Granger, and the co-operation was constant and cordial. What are the results? Exactly twenty days have elapsed since the landing of the army on Dauphin Island, and two days later—the 5th—the fleet passed the forts. Since that time we have compelled the evacuation of Fort Powell; we have forced the enemy to surrender Fort Gaines, with the works and guns in perfect condition; and after a bombardment of twenty-four hours we have almost destroyed and compelled the surrender of Fort Morgan heretofore considered by many able officers as the strongest fortress in the United States. We have taken fifteen hundred prisoners, one hundred pieces of cannon, and a vast quantity of small arms and munitions of war; we have also taken provisions enough to feed the garrison, which we have placed in the forts, for six months. We have captured, and now have in perfect fighting trim, the ram Tennessee, the strongest vessel afloat. In fact she is invulnerable to the broadsides of all the navies in the world. She was built for general purposes, and [illegible] up in Mobile harbor at least [illegible] English blockade runners. [illegible] the army one [illegible] killed [illegible] has cost the navy the [illegible] and [illegible] of her crew, and very [illegible] Surely we ought [illegible] with the twenty days campaign in Mobile bay. It is a remarkable fact [illegible] during the bombardment on Monday, Fort Morgan never fired a gun. Our better [illegible] fired so rapidly and with such extraordinary accuracy, that the rebels dare not show themselves outside the casemates. Fifteen guns were broken, dismounted or in some manner rendered useless to the enemy had he been able to man them.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE FORT.

Over one thousand shells were exploded in the fort. The brick walls inside and out are fearfully battered, and the citadel a mass of ruins. I was informed by Capt. Palfrey that it will require from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars to repair the damage done by one day's bombardment.

The lighthouse is pierced and scaled in a dozen places, and is ready to totter and fall before the lightest breeze. The rebels kept a lookout in the top until our sharpshooters made it too hot for him. Our boys put musket balls through every pane of glass. We had a line of eighty pounder Parrotts and four-inch Dahlgrens, the latter under command of Capt. Tyson, of the Hartford, within fifteen hundred yards of the fort. From three to five hundred yards in front of these we had an irregular line of mortars, eight and ten inch calibre, under command of Major Roy, of the First Indiana artillery.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Our Forces on the Offensive—Early Retreating.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, NEAR CHARLESTOWN, VA., Monday, August 29, 1864.

During the past few days Gen. Sheridan's policy seemed to be on the offensive, for no less than four heavy reconnoissances were sent out; two on the left, with one on the right, by the infantry, assisted by a small force of cavalry, and one toward Shepherdstown by the cavalry alone. These repeated forays on the enemy's lines at last were rewarded by the fact having been satisfactorily ascertained that Early had at last taken up his line of retreat. But in what precise direction it was at first impossible to say.

But enough had been learned to determine Gen. Sheridan on advancing, and orders were issued late Saturday evening for the army to be ready to move by daylight. About seven o'clock the entire force got into motion, moving out from behind their formidable breastworks in columns of brigades by the right flank, each corps preserving its relative position in the line of battle. As I stood on the commanding heights just abandoned by our troops and witnessed the splendid spectacle spread out at my feet, I could not but remember those magnificent lines of Shakespeare's describing "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war."

Glorious, indeed, was the scene yesterday as the army of Western Virginia slowly swept on toward the village of Charlestown. Before the advance columns, a cloud of skirmishers moved out in a long, pencil-like line, now and then a single shot snapping like a whip, and again a running fire skipping along the line like a wave, as glimpses were gained of small bodies of the enemy. Behind, the corps swept on, in glittering columns, the dark masses appearing and disappearing as they followed the undulations of the country; and between them, the different batteries of artillery slowly advanced, their measured pace evincing a dignified motion in perfect keeping with the apparent dignity of the army. Slowly, but steadily, they advanced.

The cavalry, who have laid for some days past in a more advanced position than the main bulk of the army, in the direction of Shepherdstown, wheeled rapidly out from the right on to our immediate front, and speedily took up their appointed place in our extreme advance. Rapid artillery firing could now be heard, and a faint and distant cheer came floating over the woods as some body of cavalry pushed on in a charge. On, on, our troops pressed, now passing the long line of "rail-pens" of the rebel skirmishers, and again pushing by the lunettes of their artillery, and at last the miserable and hasty line of breastworks the rebels had thrown up for their infantry. It was evident they were only intended as a blind, not for protection.

It was nearly ten o'clock when the 19th corps (holding the center) passed through the dusty streets of Charlestown, and the army pushed on until they reached their old line of battle, during the recent engagement a week before. The 6th corps, Gen. Wright, held the right, the 19th corps, Gen. Emory, the center, and Gen. Crook's command the left. The army was then formed in line of battle, and awaited the result of the cavalry advance. At dusk it appeared to be favorable, for orders were received for everything to be ready for an advance at daylight this morning. With this idea we all lay down to sleep.

Daylight had scarcely broke when the bugle began ringing out the reveille, and the army set itself to get ready for the road. Breakfast over, we lay stretched on the grass beneath the trees, waiting to hear the bugles sound the "forward." But hour after hour slipped away, until nearly ten o'clock, when most of us were suddenly awakened from our little cat-naps by the sound of artillery.

On the Martinsburgh pike, near Smithfield, and some six miles beyond Charlestown our cavalry encountered the enemy, driving in his skirmishers. A running fight now ensued between our cavalry and the rebels, resulting finally in our cavalry being compelled to fall back before a heavy column of infantry. The artillery firing was both sharp and rapid, and I understand that the fighting was very desperate on the part of the rebels. They bring evidently determined to resist any further progress of our army in this direction for to-day at least. The loss in Gen. Torbett's command is not very great—not more than is usual in such skirmishes. I did not learn of any casualties of note, except that of Dr. Tolinsin, of Gen. Merritt's Staff, who was wounded by a sharpshooter, and feared to be mortally injured.

Our cavalry disputed every inch of the ground, but they were unable to cope with the superior force of infantry brought to bear against them, so they fell back at last upon our main body, and the 1st and 3d division of the 6th corps were ordered out to their support, and to cover their retreat, should that be found necessary. But our hopes for a fight were baulked by the enemy retiring as soon as they found themselves face to face to our infantry. Gen. Torbett immediately retraced his steps, and at last accounts, was in full pursuit of their rear guard.

The three corps comprising the main body of the army are now (9 o'clock p. m.) busily engaged in throwing up breastworks, in preparation for to-morrow's operations, should they result in an engagement, although that is scarcely probable. Our line is formed in echelon, by division from right to left, with a view to changing front to the left, covering Harper's Ferry from a flanking attack in that direction, and as I write, the dull sound of the pick and shovel, mingled with the ringing blows of the axe and the crashing fall of trees, can be heard in the night air, telling of field works and abattis and rifle pits, while supply wagons tumble up and down on the fields, going to their respective commands to issue two-days' more rations, when they are to fall back to the Ferry for safety. The army of Western Virginia is now stripping for a fight, and it only depends upon the disposition of the enemy whether we are to be gratified.

It is apparent that this army is not a fighting force, at least not an attacking body. If Early sees fit to attack us on ground of our choosing, he will get all the fight he wants; but if he chooses to fall back up the Valley, only occasionally turning to drive our cavalry back upon our main force, why, all we will do will be to follow him carefully and cautiously, worrying him as much as possible. The truth is, I suspect, that Gen. Sheridan has not quite enough men to cope successfully with Early. I know that I have maintained heretofore that we had a force strong enough to whip any army that could be brought against us in a fair fight, and I say so still, but that is the very trouble. The rebels, unless compelled, will not risk a battle on equal terms. They always retrograde and fall back until they find a position that gives them all the advantage.

I suppose the army of Western Virginia will take up its line of march to-morrow, for I do not expect that any considerable force will be found in our front at daylight. Doubtless Early will gain his favorite thoroughfare, the Martinsburg and Winchester pike, to-night, and probably will succeed in reaching the latter city to-morrow. He may make a stand there, but it is improbable. This army is in the best of trim and anxious for a fight, and the utmost confidence is expressed in Gen. Sheridan. G. F. W.

IMPENDING CRISIS IN CANADA.

Apprehensions of a Great Commercial Panic—Trade Dull and Prices High—Banks Drawing in Loans and Curtailing their Business—Reasons for the Crisis.

[From the Montreal Witness, August 30.]

WHY IS MONEY SO SCARCE?

As is well known to business men, financial matters have been in a very strange and unsatisfactory state in this country, and especially in this city, for a month past. Notwithstanding the opening of the new banks and bank agencies among us, and the previously supposed superabundance of banking capital, the banks suddenly found themselves cramped previous to the close of last month. This was supposed to be caused by running upon each other, and the scarcity of money was expected to pass away by the first of the month (August.) Instead of that, however, it has gone on increasing till money has become dangerously scarce, and is worth far too high a rate on "the street." The causes for this unexpected state of things are variously assigned by well-informed persons. We will give some of them, [illegible] present:

1. The great rise in the value of [illegible] caused by the rise in cotton and other [illegible] terials, and in duties, [illegible] the banking capital necessary to [illegible] same quantity of goods.

2. The derangement of the [illegible] United States has prevented [illegible] of large contracts for lumber [illegible] almost two years [illegible] which is borne by our [illegible] of the English market [illegible] prompt realization on lumber in [illegible] the burden, in one way or another [illegible] great business, rests chiefly on the banks.

3. The high rate of interest in Britain prevents the banks from using their credits except at a considerable loss.

4. The almost complete displacement of bank bills by silver in the circulation of country parts of Canada.

5. The necessities of the government, which requires almost as fast as it comes in the large amount of duties now paying.

Lastly, over trading generally; inferred from the fact that the loans of the banks are higher than ever, and yet money is exceedingly scarce.

We insert below an article furnished by a good authority in commercial matters, to show that this interesting question may be viewed from a different stand point. The only thing absolutely certain is, that money is amazingly scarce; but a better time is expected after the 1st proximo:

STRINGENCY IN THE MONEY MARKET.

Those of our readers interested in financial matters must have at least noticed allusions in the commercial department to a "tightness" in the money market, if they have not felt it. So serious does this stringency threaten to become, that some shrewd observers think there is a crisis at hand. In view of the state of affairs existing, or dreaded, it is a most natural inquiry, has there been undue speculation in any articles of commerce by business men? Our reasons for answering the question in the affirmative are:

1st. Dealings in breadstuffs have been very limited this season, as may be satisfactorily ascertained by comparing the commercial reports of this with the past three or four years. It has been affirmed that any of the large banks here could "carry," all the flour and wheat held in Montreal without in the least incommoding their ordinary business.

Second. The stock of provisions in this city is chiefly held by parties who need no bank accommodation.

Third. Teas, tobacco, and most other groceries, though in good supply, sell freely for consumption; and the absorption of money can hardly be attributed to this class of merchandise.

Fourth. Sawed lumber has accumulated for some weeks, supplies intended for the United States having been stopped on account of the derangement in currency there. The most extensive holders, however, need little or no bank aid to hold over their property.

Fifth. The stock of ashes in store to-day is, perhaps, only twenty-five per cent of what it was in April or May. But, whatever, the quantity, sales are quick, and the capital absorbed is that of parties in Britain, for whom purchases are made.

Sixth. It is believed that equally satisfactory remarks could be made regarding dry goods and hardware.

Notwithstanding this favorable aspect of commercial affairs, however, money is scarce, very much so indeed. And the cause of it must exist in the province; else, why is it that seven to eight premium was all that was obtainable in Montreal for sterling exchange a day or two since, and that with difficulty—the gold rate in New York at the same time being quoted at nine premium?

THE CHICAGO NOMINATIONS.

How they are Viewed in Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 1.

It is difficult to convey an adequate impression of the exhilaration with which the action of the Chicago Convention has inspired all true loyal Union-loving men here; but it will be readily perceived from the effect it must produce upon Union men everywhere throughout the country. A great victory in the field could hardly prove more efficacious. As the attack upon Sumter united all men either for the Union or against it, so will the proceedings of the Democracy at Chicago merge all minor differences in the Union party, and give assurance of a complete victory.

The three cardinal points upon which the party represented in Chicago hoped to make issue—to wit, arbitrary arrests, the draft, and emancipation—are all disposed of by the nomination of McClellan, who, without consultation with his superiors, established the first of these precedents in the arrest of the Maryland Legislature; who, in 1861, strenuously besought the President to fill the armies by a draft; and who finally insisted upon the principle of seizing and using the negroes of rebel enemies whenever and wherever they could be found. In the selection of Mr. Pendleton, who while in Congress, voted against all supplies and appropriations, even including those necessary for the payment of the soldiers, and whose voice was constantly heard clamoring for peace, the Democracy distinctly state their object to be an entire and disgraceful surrender of all the principles for which the people of the North have been so earnestly striving for the past three years, and an abandonment of everything even to a portion of the United States, to the rebels in arms. Already these considerations are seen and appreciated here, and when the facts are placed before the people, as they shortly will be, it is hardly possible to suppose that the result will be other wise than satisfactory to the loyal men of the Union.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDERS.

A New System to be Created—The Preparations.

The postal money-order system will go into effect on the 1st day of October next, if the preparations shall then be in a sufficiently forward state. Mr. C. F. Macdonald, who has been appointed Superintendent of the Postal Money-Order Bureau, is making efforts to that end; but it is doubted whether the extent and importance of the new business to devolve on the Post Office Department will not require a longer time for the completion of the arrangements.

Our authorities have studied the system in use in Canada and England, but it is found that the probable requirements of this country render it of comparatively little value as a model for ours; and a plan new in many of its parts has to be created.

The permanent interests of the community, not less than those of the government, seem to demand that the operations of the postal order department, when begun, shall be successfully conducted; so that after the work is actually in progress, there will be no losses or embarrassments, and no material changes required. This is understood to be the view of the persons charged with the execution of the law.

It is obviously impossible to form any judgment as to the amount of business to be transacted under the postal money-order system, except that it will absorb most of the small exchanges of the country, and will probably bring to the government a considerable revenue. The orders are limited by law to sums of from one to thirty dollars. Money in larger sums, as well as checks and other valuable papers, may be sent in registered letters.

The Atlantic Cable.

Mr. Field is busily at work furthering the interests of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. At last accounts he was at Pictou, N. S. The Colonial Standard of that place says in its issue of the 23d:

Cyrus W. Field, Esq., the original projector of the great enterprise, was in town on Thursday evening last, and was the guest of Major Norton, the American Consul, by whom he was hospitably entertained. Among the guests present were the editors of the St. John News and Globe, Mr. Hoyt, the manager of the Nova Scotia Telegraph line, and Mr. Hynman, manager of the P. E. Island line, Samuel Archibald, Esq., of Halifax, and a few of our citizens.

The evening passed very pleasantly, the company listening with much pleasure to the interesting statements made by Mr. Field, relative to the proposed laying of the cable. At the table speeches were made and listened to with much interest. We learn that our editorial brethren from the adjacent province were delighted with the courtesy of the consul, who afforded them an opportunity of examining his beautiful collection of curiosities, pictures, &c.

Mr. Field left on Thursday night, in the Island boat, on the way for New York, by way of St. John. Upon his arrival at Shediac he was informed that a party of one hundred and forty gentlemen, among whom was the "United States Coast Survey Committee," numbering one hundred, would make an excursion to Shediac on Saturday, where they would partake of a lunch and return to St. John in the evening. He participated with them in the pleasure of the occasion and accompanied them back.

Five Points and Fifth Avenue.

[From the Boston Transcript, Aug. 27th.]

We gave in our paper of Saturday, a vivid description of Mr. August Belmont's equipage at Newport. The authority was the Newport correspondent of the New York Evening Post, and the account must have made the heart of all Flunkeydom thrill with unwonted rapture. The carriage valued at $5,000, the trappings at $3,000, the horses at $25,000—these were in themselves sufficient to extort the admiration of all beholders, whether they looked upon the spectacle with the natural eye or the eye of the mind, but when to all these were added the crowning charm of two liveried footmen, imported for the purpose, and got up at an expense of a thousand dollars each, the effect was overpowering. The Chairman of the National Democratic Committee riding about Newport in such an equipage, and with such attendants, on the very eve of the Chicago Convention, is an event which brings out in the strongest light the extremes of aristocracy and mobocracy of which the Opposition party is composed.

Indeed that party cannot be more briefly characterized than as a political combination formed by a coalition of Fifth avenue with Five Points. The flunkies who lent such [illegible] splendor to Belmont's equipage [illegible] the voters behind him. They [illegible] by their livery, as his men, and [illegible] them of them in such gorgeous [illegible] suggested the common [illegible] leaders of the [illegible] the [illegible] in a [illegible] of the Democratic carriage, and are upon the back of the vehicle.

to lend additional eclat to the state of the aristocrat, luxuriously seated among the cushions.

A Great Comet.

Professor Caswell contributes the following to the Philadelphia Press of Wednesday evening: Last evening the tail of one of the most magnificent comets on record was seen in this city. When not obscured by the mists and clouds in the west. At 11 o'clock the tail extended nearly to the constellation Draco, or more than sixty degrees from the horizon. Supposing the nucleus to be at least thirty degrees below the horizon at that time, the extent of the tail would have been ninety degrees.

Of the great historic comets, that of the year 371 before Christ had a tail of sixty degrees, according to Aristotle. The comet of 1618 is recorded as having a tail a hundred and four degrees in length. That of 1680 had a tail from seventy to ninety degrees; that of 1769 a tail of ninety-seven degrees; and that of 1843, a tail of sixty-five degrees. These figures are taken from Herschel's "Outline of Astronomy."

To persons not accustomed to measuring by degrees, it may be useful to state that the distance from the horizon to the zenith is ninety degrees. This will give some idea of the immense length of these appendages. Comets differ much in brightness.

A few have been bright enough to be seen by the naked eye in the day time. Should the present comet prove as remarkable for brilliancy as for size, it will be the most remarkable one which has appeared to this generation. It will be looked for with great interest after sunset this evening. It may be borne in mind, however, that the comet of 1843 was much more brilliant on the first evening, when nearest the sun, than on any subsequent evening. If, on the other hand, the present comet should be approaching the earth, as there is reason to believe, it will increase in apparent size and brilliancy.

New Advertisements.

SELECT SCHOOL.—Miss Paddock will open her Select School for Misses and Children, On Monday, Sept. 5th, Corner Prairie avenue and Sixteenth street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all business connection between us is dissolved from this date, and all matters have been satisfactorily settled. Neither of the parties to be liable for the debts of the other. WILLIAM J. BELAY. her AMANDA HAWKINS. mark In presence of F. A. HOYNE.

"MOULDING STICKS"—One of Smith's Moulding Stickers CAN BE HAD CHEAP By applying at the corner of Canal and Lumber sts., or to GEO. A. ARNOLD, Post Office Box [illegible].

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of GOODWIN & BROWN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Chicago, Sept. 2d, 1864.

F. B. A.—The members of the Firemen's Benevolent Association are requested to meet at their hall MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 5th, At 7½ O'clock. U. P. HARRIS, President.

$50 REWARD. Stolen from the subscriber in [illegible] Township, [illegible] Co., on the night of the 31st ult., one brown Horse, 4 years old last Spring, about 15 hands high, with small white star in forehead, right hind [illegible]. A reward of $25 will be paid for the apprehension of the thief and $25 for the recovery of the property. Address WILLIAM NEWELL, [illegible].

SILK AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES, for general use. Also, the TILBURYED LISLE GLOVE, For driving—a nice article for summer use—at ELY'S Tailor and Gent's Outfitting, 9 Tremont Block.

TWO BRICK DWELLING HOUSES and large lots for sale on Washington street, east of Union Park. Will be sold for about the cost of buildings alone. ALSO— A number of other Houses and Lots, Building Lots, and ground suitable for manufacturing purposes. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

NOTICE—Wm. W. Boyington, Architect, has removed his office to King's Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, Nos. 4 and 5 first floor of offices. Entrance 63 Washington street.

POTATOES AND APPLES On consignment and for sale IN LOTS TO SUIT. Orders from the country promptly filled by T. DIGBY, No. 8 Wigwam, Chicago.

APPLES! APPLES! Constantly being received from good packers East and For Sale in Large or Small Lots. Liberal discount to trade. BROWNELL & PERRIN, 15 South Water street.

A FINE DRIVE AND NO DUST. Go North on Wells and Clark street to city limits, thence by the gravel road to Graceland and Rosehill Cemeteries. The road is in fine condition and will be kept sprinkled, making it free from dust and the finest drive in or about Chicago. Try it and see.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY. Train this Sunday Afternoon, Leaving depot at 3½ p. m., returning at 5 o'clock. F. H. BENSON, Sup't.

EWING FEMALE UNIVERSITY, at Knoxville, Illinois. Devoted to the education of YOUNG LADIES exclusively. The school year of 1864-5 will commence Wednesday, September 7th. Miss SABINA JENNINGS, Principal. Miss MARGARETT J. McMILLIAN, Teacher of Painting. Miss J. A. SANFORD, Teacher of Music. Mrs. S. WHEELER, Matron. A. W. MARTIN, Sec'y Executive Committee.

139 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK. JOHN F. MARTINS SON & CO., Successors to MARTIN & BROS., (Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,) Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of CLOTHING.

FALL TRADE. KEITH, FAXON & CO., JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, Ladies' and Gents' Furs, Skating Caps, Buckskin Goods, Umbrellas, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, WOOL HOODS AND KNIT GOODS, And all the new styles of Ladies' Straw, Felt and Beaver Hats. We have now in store the LARGEST and MOST ATTRACTIVE stock of above Goods ever brought to this market, and with the advantage of early purchases for cash, before the recent advance, we are prepared to offer goods at prices that will defy competition. [illegible] KEITH, FAXON & CO., 45 and 47 Lake-st., Chicago.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE. Country dealers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock of BOOTS AND SHOES Now Ready for the Fall Trade. [illegible] Lake Street.

THE [illegible] OF ART. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

C. H. DE FOREST & CO., 84 LAKE STREET, 84 One Only Agent, opposite Tremont House, manufacturers and jobbers of HOOP SKIRTS. We offer to buyers for the fall trade, all the STANDARD STYLES OF SKIRTS. We have also a large stock of Hosiery, Yarns, Suspenders, Threads, Corsets, Linen Handkerchiefs, PAPER COLLARS, NECK TIES, And other Staple Notions. Having purchased early, we offer inducements to Cash Buyers.

DRAFT! DRAFT! DRAFT! Orders for Substitutes will be received by mail or telegraph up to the day the Draft actually takes place. We will furnish them at the lowest market price. In every case send as name in full, residence age, and place of activity; also state if married or single. Certificates of Exemption made out here, and sent to the Principals by mail, without delay. ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 55 Clark street.

Notice to the Public. I am compelled, by the immense advance in the prices of material, etc., to increase the prices of my preparations for the HAIR and SCALP. On and after Thursday, Sept. 1st, 1864, the RESTORER will be $1 per bottle; ORIENTAL WASH for the [illegible]; PARISIAN BALM restores the hair to the original color, $1, and an additional charge of $1 when to be made when sent per express. H. A. DE NUNN, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Hair and Scalp, 128 Dearborn st., cor. Madison, up-stairs. Consultation Free.

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued proposals for a loan of Thirty-one Millions U. S. 6's of 1881. Interest payable semi-annually in GOLD. THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO Will receive in its own bid, free of charge, all orders for this loan, that may be received by it up to noon of Wednesday, September 7th. A deposit of two per cent of the amount is required by the terms of the proposals. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

BUGGIES. AN ASSORTMENT OF Open and Top Buggies, DEMOCRAT WAGONS OF OUR OWN MAKE. Best Style and Material, Equal to any in the market. HENRY WILLETS, Manufactory and Salesroom, Corner of State and Twelfth Streets.

STAVES. A fine lot of seasoned (two years old) red oak machine staves and Heading, made expressly for molasses barrels. Also flour barrel staves, and heading, of superior quality, for sale. HURLBUT BROS. & CO., Corner Henry and Maxwell streets, on Pittsburgh Railroad track, Chicago, P. O. Box 3682.

4,000 bbls. CEMENT FOR SALE. WILLIAM KIRK, 11 Market street.

ROSS & FOSTER, 105 Lake Street. NEW STORE. DAILY ARRIVAL OF RICH DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, LACES, Embroideries, House Furnishing Goods, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS To be found west of New York. All at prices defying competition, as they were all bought previous to the late great advance. JUST RECEIVED, Clan Tartans and Plaids In all the new materials of Dress Goods, Plain Poplins, Lusters, Empress Cloths and Reps, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES. 3,000 pieces new French Merino in all the new shades, at much below present value. ROSS & FOSTER, NEW STORE.

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALE, Adopted by the United States Government at the Custom House in New York and other places. FOR SALE BY DICKERSON, STURGES & CO., Metal Warehouse, 190 & 192 Randolph street, Chicago.

METAL WAREHOUSE, DICKERSON, STURGES & CO. IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, And Dealers in Tinners' Stock, AGENTS FOR THE HOWE'S SCALE COMPANY. 190 & 192 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

REVENUE STAMPS For sale at the U. S. Assessor's Office, 133 Dearborn street, corner of Madison. Orders from the country promptly filled. On all orders of Fifty Dollars and upwards a discount will be made. P. O. Box 298. PECK PAGE, U. S. Assessor.

EYE & EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, author of a New System of treating diseases of the Eye and Ear, inventor of new instruments and new operation for Cross Eye, Cataract, Artificial Pupil, &c., graduate of [illegible] College, New York, continues to for nine years past to remove all diseases of the eye and ear [illegible] from [illegible] afflicted. [illegible] Randolph street.

SUBSTITUTES AND REPRESENTATIVES for the Army or Navy furnished at the LOWEST RATES. Persons, two or three years. Apply to J. F. [illegible], Court House Square.

N. F. MERRILL, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, OILS AND GLASSWARE, AND LAMP GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, 71 & 73 Randolph street, Chicago.

DAMAGED GOODS.—Hats, Caps and [illegible] goods at wholesale and retail. [illegible] A. J. [illegible], 138 Lake Street.

TO LUMBERMEN. FOR DOCKAGE AND STORAGE [illegible]

LAMPS, OILS & GLASSWARE, THE [illegible] At the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. [illegible]

STEAM ENGINE.—We are [illegible]

MANTLE PIECES [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1864.

Mass Meeting in Southern Illinois.

Hon. William Bross, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Hon. D. L. Phillips, U. S. Marshall for the District of Southern Illinois, will speak at Union mass meetings at the following places, at 2 p. m.:

Mattoon, Coles county....Monday, Sept. 12
Paris, Edgar Co....Tuesday, Sept. 13
Pana, Christian County....Wednesday, Sept. 14
Vandalia, Fayette County....Thursday, Sept. 15
Greenville, Bond Co....Friday, Sept. 16
Carlyle, Clinton Co....Saturday, Sept. 17
Lawrenceville, Lawrence Co....Monday, Sept. 19
Mt. Carroll, Wabash Co....Tuesday, Sept. 20
Fairfield, Wayne Co....Wednesday, Sept. 21
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co....Thursday, Sept. 22
Benton, Franklin Co....Friday, Sept. 23
McLeansboro, Hamilton Co....Saturday, Sept. 24
Carmi, White Co....Monday, Sept. 26
Harrisburgh, Saline Co....Wednesday, Sept. 28
Marion, Williamson Co....Thursday, Sept. 29
Vienna, Johnson Co....Friday, Sept. 30
Jonesboro, Union Co....Saturday, Oct. 1
Carbondale, Jackson Co....Monday, Oct. 3

Frank Lumbard, the distinguished vocalist, will be present at all these meetings and sing several of his inimitable campaign songs.

Union newspapers in all the towns and counties above named are respectfully requested to copy the appointments and notice the meetings editorially. The friends of the Union where the meetings are to be held will please provide the place for speaking, and make all the necessary preliminary arrangements. They are also requested to engage a conveyance for the speakers to the next place of meeting, where they are not on the line of some railroad.

By order of the Union State Central Committee.
T. J. Turner, Chairman.
Jas. P. Root, Secretary.

Mass Meetings—Gen. Oglesby's Appointments.

Gen Oglesby will speak as follows:

[illegible]....Sept. 6.
Dixon....Sept. 7.
Sterling....Sept. 8.
Morrison....Sept. 9.
Galesburg, Knox county....Tuesday, Sept. 20.
Lewiston, Fulton county....Wednesday, Sept. 21.
Macomb, McDonough county....Friday, Sept. 23.
Quincy, Adams county....Saturday, Sept. 24.
Pittsfield, Pike county....Monday, Sept. 26.
Carrollton, Green county....Wednesday, Sept. 28.
Edwardsville, Madison county....Friday, Sept. 30.
Bellville, St. Clair county....Saturday, Oct. 1.

Gen. Farnsworth and Wm. Bross, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will speak with Gen. Oglesby at Woodstock, and Mr. Bross will also speak with Gen. Oglesby at Dixon, Sterling and Morrison.

Mass meetings will be held at each of the above places.

The Lumbards will be present to sing.

Clark E. Carr's appointments.

Dixon....Sept. 7.
Sterling....Sept. 8.
Morrison....Sept. 9.

Gen. B. M. Prentiss' Appointments.

Sterling....Sept. 8.
Morrison....Sept. 9.

General Oglesby will speak at each of the above meetings. All Union papers please copy.

Hon. J. D. Ward's Appointments.

Dixon....Sept. 7th.
Sterling....Sept. 8th.
Morrison....Sept. 9th.

General Oglesby speaks at the same time and places.

Gov. Yates and Wm. Pitt Kellogg's Appointments.

Lewiston, Fulton Co....Wednesday, Sept. 21.
Macomb, McDonough Co....Friday, Sept. 23.
Monmouth, Warren Co....Saturday, Sept. 24.
Oquawka, Henderson Co....Monday, Sept. 26.
Aledo, Mercer Co....Tuesday, Sept. 27.
Rock Island, Rock Island Co....Wednesday, Sept. 28.
Edwardsville, Madison Co....Friday, Sept. 30.
Belleville, St. Clair Co....Saturday, Oct. 1

"SHAMEFUL VIOLATION."

The platform of the Seymour-Belmont-Vallandigham Convention declares that the "interference of the military authorities of the United States, in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and that a repetition of such acts will be held as revolutionary, and will be resisted with all the means and power under our control."

The interference about which the complaint here made, refers to, is the prevention of persons guilty of active treason, from voting. Such persons are in some cases guerillas, who live at home with their families, and are seen there by day; or when any Union force is in sight, large enough to overawe them; and are out plundering and murdering by night, or as soon as the Union army is gone. Living at home a part of the time, and keeping up a good face, they know when to strike at a small party of Union soldiers, or to fall upon a train and capture it, or to arrest a conscript and harry him off to the rebel lines, without much danger of actual detection.

So soon as a rebel force comes along these fellows are hail with them, feed them, supply them, and join them for a time, as the case may be. Some of them act merely as spies within our lines, taking the oath of allegiance as often as required, for the purpose of retaining property or some other special end of the kind; and while keeping within the letter of the law, break it at every turn. Thus while nothing can, perhaps, be proved against them for the want of witnesses, everybody who knows them at all knows the rebellion to have no stauncher friends, nor any who are more useful to it. Many, or most of these persons have been at some time in the rebel army. Nor are these all. Kentucky and Missouri swarm now with guerillas; the regiments of Price's and Forrest's and Morgan's armies, operating as plunderers, murderers and villains generally of the most abominable sort. They are sent home to operate in those States, to kick up a fuss generally, as well as to plunder, to show that the rebellion is not subdued there, though the States are in the Union; and thus to vindicate Jeff Davis' title to them as a part of his Confederacy. Every body knows that Maryland Kentucky and Missouri, would now be in the Confederacy, had they not been snatched from it by the hand of military power, and that the sympathies of large numbers in them are still all with the rebellion.

In this condition of things, the Convention wants these plotters, active sympathizers, spies and guerillas to vote at elections—especially is that for next President of the United States!—and threatens that if they are not allowed to vote it will be regarded as a violation of the Constitution and resisted with all their power; and so the Convention is not dissolved, but merely adjourned to meet upon call, with the hint there may be work to do by and by.

These guerillas, spies and cut-throats are "Democrats," and must *vote*, no matter who or what they are. Why did not the convention put in a clause demanding the same right for Jeff. Davis and Judah P. Benjamin, and all the rest? Are they not all "Democrats" too? They are just as truly entitled to vote as those Kentucky and Maryland scoundrels, like Marshal Kane and his crew, and the butternut villains of Missouri, with guns now in their hands, prowling through the bushes and firing on any Union man they can catch unarmed. Why restrict the case to the four States mentioned? Why not put in Virginia and South Carolina?

As to their anticipation of interference in the future, we have no doubt there will be the same occasion for complaint as there has been; for as to allowing men to fight the nation and vote too at the same time, we should be but natural born fools to allow it. As to the Democratic rebellion threatened, it will hardly be worse than the one on hand. We are used to such rebellions. We have one already. More than half of the Democratic party which voted at the last Presidential election is now in arms; and if another section wish to go into it, the way is open. We have a good prospect of getting the one on hand well disposed of before the occasion of the other occurs, and short work would be likely to be made of it.

THE DEMOCRATIC TACTICS.

Just now the politicians of the Democratic-Copperhead persuasion are filling the air with the declaration that Lincoln is already as good as defeated; that immense numbers of former Republicans have turned against him, and more are coming, and his rejection is already as good as settled. This notion is now spread through the ranks of the malignants from Richmond to Canada.

It is singular too that such vast turnings away from the loyal faith should have occurred, without anybody's being able to find them. We have seen none of them; heard of none, except a single fellow whom the [illegible] organ, on Randolph street has hired to paddle its Jacobin cards to stir the mob to riot, and even he is a questionable case. The whole impression of copperheadism and rebellion together has been gathered from a very narrow basis. The chief foundation seems to rest on the Wade and Davis manifesto, which will probably weigh as much in the canvass as the singing of a couple of [illegible] in an August thunder-gust. The hope begets the conclusion. One of the Richmond papers has made the same announcement; and when Richmond takes [illegible] all copperheadism succeeds. That the Richmond *Dispatch* announces Lincoln defeated and set aside, is sufficient authority for every Kentucky rebel, he and she, to affirm it as a true conclusion. Wind is cheap, and those who have sweated away from the rebellion have nothing else to do than to blow. The [illegible] Lincoln is defeated in the imaginations of the Copperheads, and there only. [illegible]

to the Gulf. As to Wade and Davis and their circular, nothing is at present to be inferred from it. If it is simply their protest, put on record for the vindication of their own consistency, and to indicate their future endeavors upon the question of reconstruction, as we infer it is, it amounts to nothing one way or the other. Its authors will work for Lincoln as if nothing had happened, and fight out the private quarrel, as Kentucky proposes to do, "in the Union." But if, on the other hand, they propose to leave off in a separate endeavor with a new candidate, they can do so, and we recommend to them one all ready to their hand—we mean him of pathfinding fame, John C. Fremont. But seriously, if any such endeavor, provided they are the tools to inaugurate it, is on foot, and it does not land its authors in the ditch, and fall with a miserable stench generally, then does history teach us nothing, and prophecy has become obsolete.

The truth is, that the freedom with which the friends of Lincoln caution him, is a proof not of weakness, but of strength. It shows that a wide variety of elements exist among them and that they are attached to him, not through blindness to his faults—not that they approve everything in his administration; but that their adhesion is intelligent, and measures the whole case before them; and that they accept it as a whole, while aware of defects in particulars. They feel strong enough also to settle their own private differences, and to take care of malignants at the same time.

If the people of this country *are* tired of the war, and tired to such a degree as to wish to stop it by acknowledging the Confederate independence, "with original boundaries"—that is Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Western Virginia, and thus to set up a slaveholding empire on our borders, with a devious and lengthened boundary of two thousand miles, to be fought over afterwards, as often as the parties have strength for it, to remote generations—if the American nation are ready for this, to save a little more blood and a little more money, it is at least a plain question, and can be tested by putting the case fairly before the nation. Toward this the party of the opposition is now pledged.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

A strong effort was made to induce Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, to accept the nomination for Vice President on the Copperhead ticket. John B. Haskin, Ex-Member of Congress from New York and a personal friend of Logan, wrote him, some weeks ago, an urgent letter to allow his name to go before the Convention for Vice President. Several other prominent politicians wrote him on the subject. Haskin sent him a second letter, stronger, if possible, in language than the first one, beseeching him to be a candidate, and assuring him of the hearty support of the New York and other eastern delegates. Gen. Logan unqualifiedly refused. He told those gentlemen that he did not *train with that crowd*; that he was a war Democrat—not a peace sneak; that he was opposed to bowing down and supplicating for forgiveness at the feet of Jeff. Davis; that he was for an honorable, permanent peace, which could only be obtained by overthrowing armed rebellion, and compelling the insurgents to yield obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and that he would never consent to make peace on any terms that did not embrace a complete restoration of the Union, in all of its territorial integrity.

Hitting the Nail on the Head.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Aug. 23.]

"As in all probability the Chicago Convention will inaugurate this Presidential contest, as we have indicated, to the debasing character of a mere party squabble for the spoils, it becomes an easy matter to predict the probable result. The Administration, with the majority party in its hands, will walk over the course.

☞ Some people complain of President Lincoln, that he is "slow"—that it takes him a good while to make up his mind; and in the meantime the sanguine and ardent of his friends lose heart and patience. There may be something in this; but, it must be admitted that he does make up his mind after a while; and when he does come to a decision it is ordinarily a good one, and he sticks to it, and acts upon it, and thus makes it operative. But if Lincoln be slow, how are you to better it by taking McClellan? The country has tried him, and we know all about his notions of speed. He never reached a decision yet in a doubtful case, that any body ever heard of. Six miles a day in an emergency, was the utmost he could get out of the Potomac army—an army that can master twenty-five miles under a leader who can move himself. Lincoln is perfect speed to him; he is a race-horse taking the cup by the side of a snail plodding to a funeral. McClellan wouldn't wake up in the whole term of four years, to know who was Vice-President. If Lincoln takes time to reach his conclusions, he does it quietly; but McClellan knows how to employ more men with more of fuss and feathers to do less, than any public man who has figured in our history. If we are to trade Presidents, we ought to make something in the bargain.

☞ The doctrine of the Copperhead Convention was, that a man in a State which had not seceded could not commit treason; but that in order to be guilty of that crime you must go to Virginia or South Carolina. "Arbitrary arrests," of which they had so much to say, consisted of laying hold of some man trying to overturn the Government in New York, or Ohio. To seize him if he lived in Alabama was lawful; but if Jeff. Davis were to come to Illinois, and the Government were to meddle with him, it would be 'arbitrary.' He might "bear arms" here lawfully. He would not be touched. A State must secede before its citizens could be traitors. The Vallandighams, Storeys and Coxes are all peaceful "democrats." But were they to cross the line into the Confederacy, and say and do what they now are saying and doing, they might be lawfully shot or hanged. Here, anything labeled "democracy," no matter what it contains, is right and proper. It is not treason to overthrow the Government, if you do it in a Northern State. This is the doctrine of which McClellan is made the candidate.

☞ If the Chicago Platform of the Democracy is to be interpreted according to the declarations made by their principal candidate placed upon it, the peace men will have need of a good deal of that "spirit of sacrifice," some time ago commended to the Democracy by Mr. Samuel Cox. Gen. McClellan said in his West Point address:

"To efface the insult offered to our flag, to secure ourselves from the fate of the divided Republics of Italy and South America, to preserve our Government from destruction, to enforce its just power and laws, to maintain our very existence as a nation, these were the causes which impelled us to draw the sword. Rebellion against a Government like ours, which contains the means of self-adjustment, and a pacific remedy for evils, should never be confounded with a revolution against despotic power, which refuses redress of wrong. Such a rebellion can not be justified upon ethical grounds and the *only alternatives for our choice are its suppression or the destruction of our nationality.*"

The man who uttered these sentiments, now has the support of such papers as the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which recently declared that the United States never were a nation, and of the Dayton *Empire*, which has advocated the "right of secession" as constitutional.

☞ The Copperhead conspiracy has broken out violently in Michigan. In the safe of one S. Dow Elwood, a bookseller, and President of the Common Council of Detroit city, and very recently a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, have been found the papers which Dan Voorhees says were not part of his law office furniture, and of the same purport as those exhumed from the iron vault of Indianapolis Dodd. These subterranean patriots consider it an outrage of very grave proportions to unearth them and their treasonable secrets. Very likely.

What Gen. Grant Says.—In a letter to his father, received last Wednesday, General Grant says that the Southern Confederacy cannot possibly recruit their armies, for they have already "robbed the cradle and the grave" for that purpose. He furthermore reiterates what he said some days since, that, but for the Northern opposition, the rebellion could be completely squelched by the present campaign.

☞ On the 10th of September, 1861, McClellan made the following speech to his soldiers:

"Soldiers: We have had our last retreat. You stand by me and I will stand by you, and henceforth victory will crown our efforts."

McClellan made a dozen retreats after that speech. The soldiers stood by him. He has basely violated his promise by deserting them. He now stands upon a peace platform.

☞ During the eighteen months that McClellan was in the army he was never near enough to the enemy to smell powder or hear the whistle of a hostile shot.

☞ William R. Watson, for nearly forty years one of the most active and prominent politicians of Rhode Island, died in Providence on Monday. He was Collector of that port under the administrations of Harrison and Taylor, and in 1854 was Secretary of State of Rhode Island. In 1859 he was elected State Auditor, which place he continued to fill until May of last year. At the time of his death he was President of the City Insurance Company.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Fall State Elections.

The following States will hold their annual elections before the great contest for the Presidency takes place. As the result of those elections will tend to indicate the state of parties, and in a great measure to foreshadow the final action of the people in November on the question of the Chief Magistracy of the nation, the returns will be looked for this year with unusual interest. We give the vote in each State at the two last elections, that those most deeply interested may make their calculations and study in advance their chances of success:

VERMONT—ELECTION SEPTEMBER 6, 1864.

	1862.	1863.
Republican	30,032	29,613
Democratic	3,724	11,962
Republican majority	26,308	17,651

MAINE—ELECTION SEPTEMBER 12, 1864.

	1862.	1863.
Republican	45,534	67,916
Democratic	39,509	50,366
Republican majority	6,025	17,550

PENNSYLVANIA—ELECTION OCTOBER 11, 1864.

	1862.	1863.
Republican	215,616	269,496
Democratic	219,140	254,171
Democratic majority	3,524 Rep. maj.	15,325

OHIO—ELECTION OCTOBER 11, 1864.

	1862.	1863.
Republican	178,755	247,194
Democratic	184,332	185,274
Democratic majority	5,577 Rep. maj.	61,920

OHIO SOLDIER'S VOTE

Republican	41,467
Democratic	2,288
Majority of Republican soldiers	39,179
Making the aggregate Republican maj.	101,099

INDIANA—ELECTION OCTOBER 11, 1864.

	1862.	1863.
Republican	118,517	....
Democratic	128,100	....
Democratic majority	9,583	

There was no election in 1863, except for members of the Legislature and county officers. The Legislature was Democratic.

IOWA—ELECTION OCTOBER 11, 1864.

	1862.	1863.
Republican	66,014	86,143
Democratic	50,899	56,630
Republican majority	15,115	29,513

Death of Hooper Warren.

It is due to the worth and public services of this good man, that the press should lay a wreath of honor on his tomb. He has just closed a long, active and useful life, dying at Mendota, on a visit, the 22d inst., at the age of seventy-four years.

A native of Walpole, N. H., where he was born in 1790, and a resident, for the greater part of his life, until his majority, of Vermont, where he learned his trade as a printer in the office of the *Rutland Herald*, Mr. Warren came to Delaware in 1814, to Kentucky three years later, (working with Amos Kendall) and in 1818 to St. Louis. During the fall of 1818 he was agent of a Lumber Company of St. Louis, at Cairo, which was then without a settlement—the only resident family (named Hutchins) occupying, for a home and store, a "grounded flatboat."

In March 1819 Mr. Warren removed to Edwardsville, Illinois, and commenced the publication of the Edwardsville *Spectator*, having for his principal friends and contributors such men as Governor Edwards, Daniel P. Cook, George Churchill, Thomas Lippincott, etc.

The only newspapers published earlier in Illinois were the *Illinois Emigrant*, of Shawneetown, and the *Illinois Intelligencer*, of Kaskaskia. The *Illinois Republican*, (the fourth newspaper in the order of publication) was started at Edwardsville by Judge Smith four years after the *Spectator*.

Mr. Warren edited the *Spectator* for six years, avowing his anti-slavery principles in his first prospectus. It was the able organ of the anti slavery men of Illinois in the bold attempt, commenced in 1822, to engraft legalised slavery upon our State Constitution. The contest was one of the fiercest ever known in our State history; and it was only by a slender majority that this young commonwealth was saved from the blighting curse which thus early threatened its then promising career. Posterity will not fail to search out the standard bearers in that war of freedom; nor will the name of Hooper Warren fall of its meed of honor.

After his six years of service as editor of that journal, Mr. Warren passed a part of the year 1826 in Cincinnati, editing the *National Crisis*; when he removed the press of the *Spectator* from Edwardsville to Springfield, at which last place the *Sangamon Spectator* was edited by him for about two years. In 1829 he removed to Galena, establishing there (jointly with Drs. Newhall and Philleo) the Galena *Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald*, which was printed about one and a half years. In 1831 he removed to Hennepin, where for five years he filled the offices of Clerk of the Circuit Court and County Commissioners Court, as also of Recorder and Justice of the Peace.

In 1836 he published for about a year, at Chicago, the *Commercial Advertiser*, when he returned to Hennepin, and in the spring of 1839 removed his family to Henry, Illinois, where he carried on a farm. In 1850, after the death of his wife, he published at Princeton, for one year, the *Bureau Advocate*, when he again removed to Chicago, passing there about three years, as associate editor (with Zabina Eastman) of the *Free West* and the *Western Citizen*. He then returned to his farm in Henry, where he has continued to reside until his death.

Such is a meagre outline of the career of one of the earliest and oldest printers of Illinois—a man of work as well as thought, who rarely had, in his busy toil, time to write, but was a genuine "compositor," his thoughts and his fingers keeping time nimbly the one with the other.

Earnest, yet calm, brave and undaunted, yet wise and just, he remained ever true and inflexible in his principles, liberal in his politics, in warm sympathy with "the people" and the "people's rights;" yet, as such, a staunch advocate of the natural rights of all men and all races, and hence the open, unflinching foe of African slavery.

Few men have passed through a long life of such labor as his with a purer record—more blameless, more respected, more trusted. His tranquil old age was not inactive; but was occasionally improved by him in writing upon past events in the history of Illinois, about which few had better information or could write more justly and more wisely. Mr. Warren was a frequent and esteemed correspondent of the Chicago Historical Society.

The subject of this notice lived not to see fully established that emancipation of the American bondmen to which his life-long labors had been devoted. Like Moses, he was permitted only a Pisgah sight of the land of long promise and hope. He has passed in full age away, to join the band of faithful laborers for humanity and right, who, once stigmatised as seditious and disturbers of the peace, will be forever honored as fellow-workers with God and the good, friends of their country, advocates and defenders of the oppressed. The loss is our own when such men are forgotten in their death.

Not a Word against Southern Traitors.

Among the many hundred speeches delivered in the city during the past three or four days, in which Lincoln has been denounced as everything that is vile, wicked and tyrannical, *not a single word has been uttered in denunciation of Southern Traitors*—no, not a word! Nothing has been said against Jefferson Davis, but the very contrary—some of the speakers having even asserted that the rebel chief was a more loyal man than the President of the United States! Comment is unnecessary. These Democratic speakers are mere allies of the Southern rebels.

☞ Randolph Manning, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Michigan, died suddenly at his residence, in Pontiac on Wednesday evening. His death was entirely unexpected, and came upon the family and the community with the suddenness of an electric shock. He had been about during the day, apparently as well as ever, and returned home in the afternoon. In a short time he was dead. Physicians pronounced the cause of his death to have been disease of the heart.

☞ A glorious Union meeting was held at Plymouth, Ind., on the 30th ult., at which 8,000 people were present. Hon. Schuyler Colfax held the crowd spell bound for over two hours by one of the most eloquent and effective speeches of his life. The patriotism of Northern Indiana is thoroughly aroused.

☞ The mottoes for the present campaign should be:

Lincoln and the Union.
McClellan and Disunion.
Union and the South to help pay the war debt.
Disunion and the North to foot the bill.

☞ A Richmond paper favors the nomination of Gen. McClellan on the ground that he belongs to that class once so useful to the slave power. It says he is "a Northern man with Southern principles."

☞ McClellan absolutely begged the Administration to order a draft before the idea was entertained at Washington.

☞ Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., of New York, was elected Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York, by the Episcopal Convention, now in session in that city, on the first ballot.

FROM PADUCAH.

General Paine's Plan of Federal Salvation.

SOME PLAIN TALK WITH REBELS.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

Paducah, Ky., Sept. 1st, 1864.

This district was, when Gen. Paine took command, July 20th, 1864, in a sad plight, guerillas swarmed along every highway, no Union man's life was safe outside our pickets, and our picket lines were within rifle shot of the Ohio and Mississippi from Paducah to Hickman.

Disloyal people and rebels actually grew fat and wealthy in the district; they were bold, defiant, and arrogant in their bearing, and demands. Union men were cowed down, desponding, discouraged. In fact it is said and believed, that to insure any favors, to obtain any contract or position, it was actually necessary to be a rebel. A heavy contraband trade was carried on (by the so-called loyal rebels) within our lines, and our enemies. Quinine, dry goods, salt, whisky, and in fact every staple of trade found its way directly into rebel camps.

The enemy holding control of the body of the district, had free license to conscript men, money and mules for their armies. Such was the state of things on July 20th, when Brig. Gen. Paine took command.

No sooner had the General established his headquarters than he was waited upon by several delegations of rich and influential citizens. The first delegation was in the tobacco interest, (and there are millions of dollars worth of tobacco raised and put into market in Western Kentucky;) they had a plan to suggest to the General, which if he could adopt would work admirably throughout the district. The second delegation was in the cotton interest. They too had a plan which if the General would adopt would deliver the district from trouble.

The third was the bank delegation. If the General would not tax them, if he would adopt their plan, all would go well. Then came the fourth, fifth and sixth delegations, each in his turn suggesting the best way. In no case was the interest of the delegation represented to be taxed, abridged, or in any way crippled, and upon the favorable reception of it was made to depend the welfare of the Union cause in the district. The General heard their suggestions and replied to them substantially as follows:

"Gentlemen, it is a notorious fact that this district is intensely disloyal. It has caused more trouble to the Government than all your tobacco, cotton, banks and business is worth. The question is not how much money your men can make this year. 'Tis not how much tobacco, cotton, or hemp you can grow. The only question on trial here is, 'Are your people of this district ready for the Federal salvation.' If so, well; if not, you must die. I have a plan to suggest, and I hope God will give me grace to sustain it. My plan will be the only plan of Federal salvation in this district. It is substantially as follows: The first and great commandment is that all you disloyal, rebellious people shall not circulate one dollar of capital in all this land. Not a dollar, no debt, or bill of exchange can be paid or made without my signature, and I pledge you I will not approve any money transactions of a disloyal man. All his capital, all his money, every cent of it, shall be placed at the disposal of the Government. I will teach you that having encouraged this rebellion, having comforted and aided your country's enemies, you must, aye, shall reap a traitor's reward.

"'Tis now the fourth year of the war, and you rebels have not learned the grand, solemn truth, that the life and peace of this great nation are worth more than the life or peace of an individual. You will never learn this until you are made to feel the want of a nation's defense and support—made poor that you may become rich—made weak that you may know how to prize strength.

"Talk about your rights! Why, you have no rights to talk about. A loyal citizen is the only one left with any rights at this time. And yet you come to me, asking for a banking privilege. Great God! the devil might as well ask the Almighty for a front seat in Heaven. No; if in your prosperity you have despised this great and good Government, you may soon have the privilege to love it in your adversity. Not only this, but you ought, aye, you must fight for this Government.

"You are all of you able-bodied men, but think yourselves too good to fight, afraid of Federal bullets or something else. And when I come to get your nigger to make a soldier of him, you set up such a howl—why a nigger is worth a thousand dollars, you can't spare him. Too cowardly to fight yourself, you are too mean and stingy to allow your nigger to go, and yet you are harping about your 'rights,' that miserable insane idea of 'Southern rights,' Southern aristocracy, just as if a man born in Kentucky is better than a man born in Illinois, or either of them better than a man born in Maine or Massachusetts. That is what is troubling you people here, and the sooner you get rid of it the sooner you will find the way to peace again. I intend to tie up every dollar of money now in the hands of rebels in this district, every dollar of it gentlemen.

"The second commandment is, that all you notorious rebels get out of your houses and leave my district, so that Union men and women may come here to help me redeem this country. What do I care about your tobacco interest? the market value of your niggers or cotton? If you were loyal to your Government, your interest in stocks and lands would be, aye always has been, protected and defended. Not a man in West Kentucky can point his finger to a single act by which the government ever oppressed him—not one. If you then rebel against this government—(so generous, so true and good to you)—if you rebel against it, how is it that you can come to me. Standing, as I do, in the field of battle against you rebels, periling my life to redeem my country from the danger into which you have plunged it, do you can you, be so insane as to suppose that I shall spend a moment's time in guarding your interest in stocks and trade. No, I have other matters to attend to. I have come here to offer you Federal salvation, to protect and defend Union men, to show you that they are the very salt of the earth, to teach you that the sooner you cluster about them, and protect and defend them, the better it will be for you. Your plans, gentlemen, are all good for your case, but not for mine. We have wasted too much time already in trying your plans. We lose by it every time. Our streets are already red with the blood of Union men sacrificed while we have been listening to and trying your plans. Look at Tennessee. Look at Missouri. It is no use, gentlemen, no use. My mind is made up, my plans are all arranged. I was here in 1861, and advised you then of the better way, the only way, to peace. I told you what would come if you persisted, and now, after three years, I return to you again and find that you have not improved in anything (except your wealth). Rebellious, proud, defiant, betraying our cause, actually leading Forrest's army in here, and clapping your hands as his murderous fire swept away the life of our nation's defenders; it is high time that you were made to feel the effects of your disloyalty, and I intend that you shall feel them.

"I shall shoot every guerilla taken in my district, and if your Southern brethren retaliate by shooting a Federal soldier, I will walk out five of your rich bankers, brokers and cotton men, and make you kneel down and shoot you. I will do it, so help me God. You men of such large influence will be held responsible for the peace of this district. If a Union man is murdered by these guerillas here, the same fate awaits five of you gentlemen. I have sworn it, and it shall be done.

"I am going to manage this district so that when I am done with it the men and women who remain can come together in the name of the Lord and say that 'we belong to the United States.'"

Such in substance was Gen. Paine's plan. Unlike commanders generally, he persistently refused all overtures made by rebels—refused to eat with them, refused their proffered hospitalities, ate his own bread and butter, and sat under his own vine and fig tree; took a straightforward, high-minded course, never for a moment forgetting that he was the representative of a mighty republic struggling for victory over treason and rebellion.

It is now a little over thirty days since he took command and matters in West Kentucky never presented so promising a face before. It is objected that Forrest has not been at liberty to visit Western Kentucky and that the apparent is not a real improvement. It is not so; the condition of the district is not in any sense determined by the apparent quiet, or professed loyalty of traitors, not at all. It has been, and is now, too often the misfortune of our generals and department commanders, that traitors flatter but to deceive them, that professed loyalty and assumed quiet are only the silent yet sure preparation for deeper crime and more wide spread ruin.

Gen. Paine operates upon the supposition that a rebel (now in the fourth year of the war) will not change his course until he is compelled to. To reach the wealthy and business portion of the community he issues his Bank Order, of which the following is a copy:

Headquarters Dist. West Kentucky,
Paducah, July 26, 1864.

General Orders No. 7.—I. All banks within the limits of this district (except the post of Cairo) are prohibited from paying out any money or making any transfer, except by special permission from these headquarters.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Paine.
Phelps Paine, Captain and A. A. General.

This order tied the hands of every business rebel in the district. He was at liberty to pay debts to Union men only. True, he could deposit money in bank, but no draft on that deposit, in favor of a rebel, would be honored. All his funds were, and still are tied up in bank, and his right to them will be tested by due process of law hereafter. Money—that ever changing lever of trade, commerce and war—rebel money—is virtually dead in the district, and deposit subject to adjudication and Union draft hereafter.

In Paducah, and in fact throughout the district of Western Kentucky, there are a large class of landlords who are rich in houses and lands, the rents of which bring them in princely fortunes. To do Federal justice to this class, the General issued his rent order, as follows:

Headquarters District of Western Ky.,
Paducah, Ky., July 29, 1864.

General Orders No. 8.

I. All persons occupying houses and barns and other building—all persons occupying lands as tenants or otherwise, are positively prohibited from paying rent for such use and occupation, except to landlords and owners who are unswerving, unconditional and undeviating Union persons or corporations.

II. All persons so using and occupying such buildings, will on the 1st day of August, attorn to the Government of the United States and make their payment of rents to the Post Quartermaster, at the nearest post in this district.

III. No payment of rents between this day and the 1st day of August, 1864, will be valid.

By command of Brigadier General E. A. Paine.
Phelps Paine, Captain and A. A. General.

This order substantially furnished the chapter converting all the profits and emoluments of rebel landlords to the United States, opening their eyes to the enormities of their armies, and assuring them that they must not ask further protection from a Government whose life they were striving to take; added to this, the General added an ad valorem tax of twenty-five per cent on all tobacco, cotton, or other merchandise sold in this district by rebel sympathizers. The money to be paid to Major Bartling, Provost Marshal at Paducah, for the purpose of a contingent fund to meet the wants and necessities of Union refugees, from whatever direction located in the district, and to pay $5,000 to every widow whose husband has been killed in Federal service in Western Kentucky.

Reader, ask yourself what remains of the rebellion in the district of Western Kentucky? Verily, nothing but the forlorn hope of getting Gen. Paine removed or his orders revoked. If they fail in this forlorn hope, the rebellion dies, not to live again in this district. Within ninety days the Quartermaster's Department will receive enough money from the rent order to pay its current expenses, and within that time every dollar of capital belonging to rebels will be under control of Federal officers. Rebel stocks of merchandise, houses and lands will be in process of confiscation.

Rats instinctively leave a sinking ship. Already the mass of rebel sympathizers are beginning to take themselves away from here. "Central America" grates harshly upon their ears. Gen. Paine's plan of Federal salvation does not suit them. If his plan was inaugurated upon a more general scale, the property of rebels would greatly contribute to pay the expenses of the Government.

Willis Danforth,
Medical Director, Dist. West. Ky.

THE O. A. K. ORDER.

Another Proof of its Treasonable Character.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Trenches Before Atlanta, Aug. 24, 1864.

I am enabled to put another link in the chain of circumstantial evidence, tending to prove there is a connection between the American Order of Knights and the rebels of the Southern Confederacy. The circumstances are these: A member of Company F, 42d Indiana, who is a citizen of Christian county, Illinois, joined the Knights of the Golden Circle on its first organization in Illinois, and after having discovered its treasonable character, he entered the service of country. Two years afterwards he returned home, a veteran soldier. In the meantime, the K. G. C.'s having been relieved of further anxiety for the country, the American Order of Knights was built upon its ruins and his friends had mostly joined the O. A. K's, and declared there was no connection between them and the traitors he had been fighting. The loyal papers stoutly insisting there was created a suspicion in his mind, but his friends succeeded in carrying their point, and induce him to enter the A. O. K's, where he learned the signs of that Order, and with the advantages which a knowledge of their signs gave him, he determined to test the matter, and satisfy himself whether there was any connection between a lodge North and one South. Time passed away without having the desired opportunity until the 22d of this month, when as he was leaning over the works he observed a Johnny watching him very closely, and immediately signalled him, giving the first sign of the O. A. K's, which the rebel promptly answered. The soldier was so much surprised he could not restrain himself, and stepping behind the works he exclaimed, "I'll be d—d if I believed it!" He mounted the works and gave the second signal, which was also answered; a third and fourth were given, and answered, and our sucker hoosier friend was convinced that the title of O. A. K. and Rebel were synonymous. He immediately instructed the curious in the signs, and now, at any time during the day the Yankees can be seen signaling the Johnnys, who no doubt answer under the impression they are communicating with genuine O. A. K's.

J. G. McL.,
Co. K, 10th Ill.

Illinois in the Field.

One Mile and a Half from Atlanta,
August 24, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Below I give you a copy of an official document received by Capt. Prescott, of battery C, 1st Illinois artillery. It speaks for itself, and shows that Illinois stands in the front rank in all branches of the service. Battery C is well known in the Northern and middle portion of the State, having been raised in the counties along the Rock Island Road:

Head'qrs 1st Div., 14th Army Corps,
Army of the Cumberland,
July 25, 1864.

Captain Prescott:

The artillery having been detached from Division separates us officially. It is but just that I should express to you my high appreciation of you and your men for your gallantry and good conduct on all occasions when in the presence of the enemy. I have found you an able and attentive officer, always in the right place at the right time, and by your gentlemanly deportment I shall long remember, with pleasure, my association with Prescott's battery.

Hoping that health and prosperity may attend you and your men through life, I am, Captain,
Respectfully, your obd't serv't,
R. W. Johnson,
Brig. Gen., Com'g Div. 14th Army Corps.

Speech by Gen. Burnside.

Centre Harbor, N. H., Aug. 30, 1864.

General Burnside arrived last night at this place, from the White Mountains, on his way to resume his command. His arrival speedily becoming known, large numbers of citizens from the neighboring towns assembled and, with Belknap's cornet band, serenaded the General, who, in response to the compliment, appeared on the balcony of his hotel, amidst the cheers of the multitude, and spoke as follows:

My friends, I am sure you will excuse me from making any extended remarks on this occasion, because, in the first place, it is not my habit to address public assemblies, and just now I am returning from a brief pleasure trip through your beautiful country, during which I have purposely enjoyed recreation, and thought as little as possible of official or public business. It will not be amiss, however, for me to say that I have the fullest confidence in the ability of the Government to crush out this wicked rebellion. I feel that the day is not far distant when the despondency which which now prevails will totally disappear, and the people of the North will see, as we in the field see, that the end is at hand. Only united effort is needed to enable the Government to move still more quickly. I refer to this because I have lately witnessed this despondency, and been surprised at it. Why, I have heard more grumbling at the North in three days than I heard in our whole campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg. People seem to think that our armies are wearing out without corresponding exhaustion of the enemy. This is a mistake. Our resources in the field are greater than his. We have three times his home resources untouched, and can lose far more than the South and still break down the rebellion. I repeat, there is no cause for despondency. Let every citizen do all in his power, and the result is sure. It is not possible that any cause so founded in iniquity as this rebellion should succeed. But, independent of the right and wrong, I am sure from observations that we have the strength and will to conquer.

Gen. Grant in Camp.

The editor of the Utica *Herald*, who visited Gen. Grant in camp last week, says:

"No portrait conveys a correct impression of the man. He stood, cigar in mouth; a slouched hat rested low upon his head; a brown beard, clipped about half length, covered his features. His forehead, his eye and his firmly set mouth bespeak his strength, as the guns visible from a fort are the measure of its offensive or defensive force. He is all double and twisted, and of the toughest metal—not at all a man of display, but of terrible earnestness and tenacity, like fate itself. His eye is clear and penetrating; his mouth is not large, is well-formed, and though not given to words, expresses the self reliance and determination which characterize him; his forehead is symmetrical rather than commanding, and projects moderately over his eyes. He talked freely and sociably, but I will not violate propriety by any detailed resort of his conversation. He spoke cheerfully and confidently of the military situation at all points. His tone was serious, while confident, without an air of boasting."

List of Casualties in 7th Regt., Ill. Cav.—by Forrest's Raid.

COMPANY C.
Ira G. Sanborn, wounded.
Washington Eddy, captured.
Chesse Clark, captured.
Benj. Hellam, captured.

COMPANY E.
Augustus Ruff, killed.
Joseph Maser, killed.
John Holk, wounded.

COMPANY L.
Sergt. E. Martin, captured.
Henry T. Bledsoe, wounded.
J. A. Campbell, wounded.

COMPANY M.
William Scriber, wounded.
John Butts, wounded.

COMPANY H.
E. Cushman, wounded.
—— Fuller, wounded.

Independence Day in the Pacific.—The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* of July 9 has a full account of the celebration of Independence day at that place. They had the reading of the declaration, an oration, a grand dinner, speeches, songs, toasts and good cheer. At the close of the dinner a portrait of Washington and a framed copy of the emancipation proclamation were sold at auction for the benefit of the Santary fund. They yielded the handsome sum of $1,000. A vote was taken for President, resulting as follows:

Abraham Lincoln....287
McClellan....11
Fremont....4

☞ The Hon. Ephraim Marsh, President of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, died suddenly at the residence of his son, at Schooley's Mountain, (N. J.) at half past six o'clock on Sunday morning last, of heart disease. Judge Marsh had been in usual health until within a few hours of his decease. He returned from Philadelphia to Jersey City on Friday last, feeling a little unwell; and on Saturday, before leaving for Schooley's Mountain, his summer residence, consulted a physician, but afterwards proceeded on his journey. The train was delayed some four hours in consequence of a collision at East Newark, and consequently Judge Marsh was compelled to ride from Hackettstown to the Mountain at midnight, which was undoubtedly a severe trial in his state of health.

☞ The extensive rope and hemp factory at Lexington, Mo., was destroyed by fire a few days since. It belonged to McGraw & Co. Loss $60,000.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 3, 1864.

The business community were pleasantly startled this morning by the news that Gen. Sherman had captured Atlanta, and the consequence was a material decline in gold and general produce. The absence of further intelligence to-day, confirmatory of last night's dispatches—the telegraph wires being down during the greater portion of the day—prevented a general panic in everything; but there was very little disposition to operate.

The money market continues close—the demand for currency being fully equal to the supply. The leading discount houses, however, report sufficient to meet all legitimate demands.

Eastern Exchange is flat. The bankers purchased to-day at ¼@⅜ discount for straight paper and ½@⅜ discount for Buffalo and Oswego. The selling price was ¼ discount, but the bankers sold to each other freely at ¼ discount.

Gold fell to-day very materially—opening in New York at 243, declining to 238¾ and closing at 242¾. The following are the quotations received by James Boyd, gold broker:

9.30 a. m.	241	11.30 a. m.	241¼
10 a. m.	240	2 m.	[illegible]
10.10 a. m.	239	2 p. m.	242¾
11.00 a. m.	238¾		

There were rumors of gold having fallen as low as 232, but they were not confirmed by reliable dispatches.

Here gold opened at 240, declined to 237, rallied to 240, and closed firm. Silver was heavy at 225@230. Five-twenties, 110¼.

New York Stock Market.—The following are the quotations for Sept. 2, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission, stock and bond brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago:

[illegible]

Market—1st Board firm. No 2d Board Saturday.

COMMERCIAL.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 3, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	2,416	5,858
Wheat	47,765	14,609
Corn	48,486	70,520
Oats	96,195	153,225
Rye	13,000	....
Barley	7,460	....
Grass Seed	10,820	22,215
Flax Seed	115,850	....
Cured Meats	17,770	93,500
Beef, tres	....	....
Pork	....	10
Lard	....	104,980
Tallow	41,345	330
Wool	6,206	38,171
Hogs	1,992	464
Cattle	1,614	106
Hides	34,546	57,700
Highwines	....	278
Salt	1,800	945
Butter	71,125	45,350

The news of the fall of Atlanta to-day caused a sudden decline in gold, and a corresponding depreciation in the values of produce—the market for which was very irregular—quotations changing almost every two or three minutes on 'Change.

Flour was neglected and nominally 15@25c lower, with sales of only about 500 brls, at $12.00@12.87½ for white winter extras, and $10.50@10.60 for spring extras.

Wheat underwent another panic, and there is a wide range in prices—the market showing a decline of 5@6c ℔ bushel. About 7,000 bushels winter and 100,000 bushels spring Wheat were sold, at $2.[illegible] for No. 1 Red; $2.03@2.06 for No. 2 Red; $1.90@2.00 for Rejected Red; $2.01@2.07 for No. 1 Spring; $1.94@2.0[illegible] for No. 2 Spring; and $1.85@1.87 for Rejected Spring—the market closing quiet at $2.03 for No. 1 and $1.99½ for No. 2 Spring. The demand was wholly speculative—shippers having no confidence whatever in present prices.

Corn declined 6c per bushel, with but a limited speculative and shipping inquiry, and sales of only about 60,000 bushels, at $1.31@1.32 for No. 1 Corn; $1.28@1.31 for No. 2 Corn; and $1.27 for Rejected Corn—the market closing dull and heavy at $1.32 for No. 1 and $1.30 for No. 2 in store.

Oats ruled ¾@1c lower, with less activity—only about 130,000 bushels having changed hands, at 66½@67c for No. 1 Oats, 64@64½c for No. 2 Oats, and 61c for Rejected Oats—the market closing steady at 66½c for No. 1 and 64½c for No. 2 Oats.

Rye was less active and 2@3c per bushel lower—with sales of about 14,000 bushels, at $1.34@1.36 for No. 1 Rye, $1.32@1.33½ for No. 2 Rye, and $1.21 for Rejected Rye—closing steady at $1.35 for No 1 and $1.32@1.33 for No. 2

Barley was 5@6c lower, with sales of only 3,000 bu, at $2.10@2.12½ for No 2 in store and $2.20 for choice No 1 on track.

Highwines were in fair demand and firmer, with sales of 600 brls at $1.76—closing firm.

Provisions were entirely neglected, and quotations are nominal.

Butter is in active demand and firm, with heavy sales at 40@43c. Inferior grades were sold at 38@39c.

Timothy Seed was steady and firm at $5.50@5.60.

Flax Seed was steady at $2.10.

Grain Freights were dull at 6c for oats, 8c for wheat, and 7½c for corn to Buffalo.

The Grocery market has been quiet, as is usual on the last day of the week. Prices have experienced no change since yesterday, although with any further decline in gold the market will have a downward tendency.

Cheese is still in small and inadequate supply. Prices rule very firm at the advance noted yesterday.

Coal is in good demand and unchanged. Soft coal is in better supply and prices rule steady. Hard Coal is in very small and inadequate supply. The market rules very firm at present quotations.

Green Fruits are very active. The supply of Apples has considerably improved, it being now large and abundant. We note a further decline of 50c per bbl. Peaches are in better receipt and easier. Market active and firm at $3.00@4.00 per basket.

Hides are in better demand. Green Salted have further advanced ¼c per lb. Dry Flint are in fair supply and firm at previous quotations.

Carbon Oil continues in very light demand and supply. The principal stocks in the market are held at prices ranging from $1.08@1.10 per gal, but present sales, all of which are of small quantities, at 95@98c for best White Oil. Linseed dull and inactive.

Wool is still in active demand, with no decline in the previous firmness of the market. For ordinary to fine fleece Wool, prices range from 95c@$1.05 per lb., although several holders are seeking higher rates.

The Lumber market is active, with an inadequate supply. Choice to medium cargoes are firmer, with an advance of $1.00 per one thousand feet on our previous quotations.

LATER.

In the afternoon, owing to the telegraph wires being down, there were no dispatches received from New York, and the market for Produce ruled quiet—No. 2 Spring Wheat selling in a small way at $2.00@2.01, and No. 2 Corn at $1.30. Oats and Highwines were neglected.

The Crops—Past and Present.

[From the New York Shipping List, August 31.]

Late and careful estimates of the crops indicate that there will be very nearly an average yield of wheat this season, notwithstanding the reports so industriously circulated all through the season for sinister purposes, to the effect that the amount could not possibly be more than half the average. [illegible]

Auction Sale of Coal at New York.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, 1st.]

[illegible]

Award of Army Contracts at St. Louis.

[illegible]

Smith, Dulles & Co., [illegible] tons Timothy Hay, at [illegible]

[illegible]

Sale for Provisions at Cincinnati.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 3, 1864.

LUMBER—Received yesterday, 1,175,000 feet. Market active and very firm, with a limited supply. On prime to extra cargoes we note an advance of $1.00 per thousand feet since Saturday last.

SHINGLES—In very small supply. Market active and unchanged.

LATH—Received yesterday [illegible] pcs. Market active and in fair supply. Prices firm at previous quotations.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr James Cashpole, from Muskegon, sold by Merrill, [illegible]

The following are the yard prices:

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending September 3, 1864.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city, for the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weekly receipts since August 6, 1864:

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to [illegible] head. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of 2c storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 3, 1864.

FREIGHTS—Grain Freights very dull. [illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Winner's Perfect Guides to the Use of Every Musical Instrument.

WINNER'S
Perfect Guide for the Violin. 75 cents.
Perfect Guide for the Flute. 75 cents.
Perfect Guide for the Guitar. 75 cents.
Perfect Guide for the Piano. 75 cents.
Perfect Guide for the Melodeon. 75 cents.
Perfect Guide for the Accordeon. 75 cents.
Perfect Guide for the Fife. 75 cents.
Perfect Guide for the Clarionet. 75 cents.
Perfect Guide for the Flageolet. 75 cents.
ALSO,
Flute and Piano Duets. 75 cents.
Violin and Piano Duets. 75 cents.

[illegible]

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers....Boston.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing [illegible]
Chicago, Sept. 1, 1864.

SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS [illegible]

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS [illegible]

SALT PETRE—Constantly [illegible] CRUDE SALT PETRE [illegible]

SAW MILL AND PINE LANDS For Sale. [illegible]

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH" [illegible]

THOMAS FOSTER, [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN. [illegible]

NOTICE—To Packers [illegible]

J. W. POTTER, [illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Dr. James, [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow, [illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY OR PHYSICAL [illegible]

5 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS [illegible]

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW SITE FOR MARINE HOSPITAL AT THIS PORT. [illegible]

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, [illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

1864—FALL TRADE—1864
RAWSON & BARTLETT,
30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,
offer for sale ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
ever brought to this market. [illegible]
EXTRA SIZES A SPECIALITY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
REMOVAL.
HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BENEDICT HALL & CO.,
Have removed to
Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway.
FIRST DOOR ABOVE WHITE ST.,
NEW YORK.
[illegible]

Farm Lands.

CHOICE FRUIT FARM FOR SALE. [illegible]
Price, $14,000.

VINELAND LANDS.
To all Wanting Farms. [illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.

H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS [illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. James

Dr. Bigelow,

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, should be read by everybody.

25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOL-LARS.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

CLEARED.

Miscellaneous.

Winner's Perfect Guide

TO THE

Use of Every Musical Instrument.

Perfect Guide for the Violin. 75 cents.

Perfect Guide for the Flute. 75 cents.

Perfect Guide for the Guitar. 75 cents.

Perfect Guide for the Piano. 75 cents.

Perfect Guide for the Melodeon. 75 cents.

Perfect Guide for the Accordeon. 75 cents.

Perfect Guide for the Fife. 75 cents.

Perfect Guide for the Clarionet. 75 cents.

Perfect Guide for the Flageolet. 75 cents.

ALSO,

Flute and Piano Duets. 75 cents.

Violin and Piano Duets. 75 cents.

The instructions in these books are given in a manner adapted to the comprehension of all grades of scholars. The exercises [illegible] the lessons are not dry and tedious, [illegible] enlivening, and the selection of music [illegible] simple to the difficult, comprises the most popular melodies of the day. Copies will be mailed post-paid, on receipt of price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,

Publishers....Boston.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day mutually dissolved. [illegible]

OTTO IGEL.

LOUIS WANNERSHEIM.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1864.

The Commission business will be continued by the undersigned, at

33 RIVER STREET.

OTTO IGEL.

SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.

SALT PETRE.—Constantly on hand [illegible] CRUDE SALT PETRE.

SAW MILL AND PINE LANDS

For Sale.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

THOMAS FOSTER, wholesale and retail dealer in [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.

NOTICE.—To Packers and [illegible]

W. POTTER.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW SITE FOR MARINE HOSPITAL AT THIS PORT.

CUSTOM HOUSE, CHICAGO, Aug. 15th, 1864.

[illegible]

LUTHER HAVEN, Collector.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY.

[illegible]

J. H. GILMAN, Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

Boots and Shoes.

1864—FALL TRADE—1864

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

36 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Offer for sale ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Ever brought to this market.

EXTRA SIZES A SPECIALITY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.

HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BENEDICT HALL & CO.,

Have removed to

Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway.

FIRST DOOR ABOVE WHITE ST.,

NEW YORK.

Farm Lands.

CHOICE FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.

Price, $14,000.

VINELAND LANDS.

To all Wanting Farms.

Drugs and Chemicals.

H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Banking and Exchange.

7-30 LOAN.

Subscriptions received by the

4th National Bank.

Fiscal Agent of the United States.

B. LOMBARD, President.

S. A. BRIGGS, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Capital, - - - - $200,000.

No. 50 Lasalle Street.

U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR

7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.

ISAAC LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, President.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Designated Depository of the United States.

CAPITAL PAID UP $150,000.

President, J. D. NUTTMAN. | Cashier, W. B. FISHER.

DIRECTORS:

SAMUEL HANNA, J. D. NUTTMAN,

JOHN GOFF, [illegible]

FRED. EBELINGER, [illegible]

JOHN BROWN, [illegible]

A. D. BRANDRIFF.

This Bank tenders its services in making Collections on all accessible points. Collections will meet with prompt attention and returns made by draft on New York, Cincinnati, Chicago or Pittsburgh.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

CAPITAL..........$250,000.

This Bank having complied with all the provisions of the law, will on the 1st of July instant, commence business in its Banking house,

164 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

BENJAMIN F. PARK, Vice-Pres't.

CARL F. W. JUNGE, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-eighth day of June, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

South West corner Lake and Clark sts.

CAPITAL, paid in - - - $500,000.

E. AIKEN, President.

SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Pres't.

E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier.

Educational.

MRS. GRAHAM'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Cor. Michigan ave. and Twelfth street.

Fall Term will open MONDAY, Sept. 12th, 1864.

NORTHWESTERN FEMALE COLLEGE.

EVANSTON, ILL.

Term will begin September 12th, with new additional buildings, and extensive improvements in every department of the institution [illegible] Terms moderate. To secure rooms application must be made immediately. Address

Rev. W. P. JONES,

Agent N. W. F. C., Evanston, Ill.

THE MISSES STEVENS

Young Ladies and Misses School,

63 THIRD AVENUE.

The Fall term of this school will commence on MONDAY, the 12th inst. A few small boys from five to twelve are received.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, North Side.

MRS. QUACKENBOS

Is forming a school on the North Side for young ladies, with the usual departments, Primary, Intermediate and Collegiate, in which all the branches of English education are thoroughly taught, with the Languages, Music and Drawing. For terms and circular apply to

356 Chicago Avenue,

Near Rush street.

ACADEMY, LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

28 miles north of Chicago, on the C & M R R. The Fall term and 6th year of this Academy will commence on

Thursday, Sept. 8th.

PRINCIPAL—JAMES SPALDING, M. A.

ASSISTANT—T. S. BOND, B. A.

Circulars giving full particulars will be sent on application to [illegible] Committee of Instruction; or Peter Page, Secretary Board of Trustees, Chicago.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS,

Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water Street.

Corner of Wells, CHICAGO.

We have at all times the largest and best assortment in the West of

MANILA AND TARRED ROPE,

DITCHING ROPES

BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,

CANVAS, OAKUM,

TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,

AND TACKLE BLOCKS

COAL TAR, ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING

COTTON, FLAX AND HEMP TWINES,

Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers,

Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, Standards, Guidons, Flags, &c., to Order.

G. HUBBARD. J. S. TURNER. G. B. CARPENTER.

Copartnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership in the name and style of D. KRIEGH & CO., Beef and Pork Packers, Provision Dealers, and Commission Merchants.

Chicago, Aug. 19, 1864.

D. KRIEGH.

C. W. KRIEGH.

Miscellaneous.

SAFES.

ONE OF HERRING'S LARGE

Double-Door Safes,

36 inches high, 31 inches wide, 17 inches deep, inside measure, for sale by

F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle st.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & [illegible]

REMOVAL—

SMITH & FRANKS,

[Successors to Hampstead, Scriton & Co.]

Wholesale Grocers,

HAVE REMOVED TO

32 RIVER STREET,

Second door from South Water.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PRINTER'S WAREHOUSE,

No. 90 Washington Street.

D. SCOFIELD & CO., - - - PROPRIETORS.

Electrotyping and Stereotyping, Wade's superior Inks, and Page's excelsior Wood Type. A complete outfit for "the craft."

DAVID SCOFIELD, HENRY A. PORTER, JOHN MARDER.

$500 REWARD.—Lost or stolen on the train between Evansville and Terre Haute, Indiana,

ON SATURDAY LAST,

A MEMORANDUM BOOK,

Containing a $500 Treasury Note, and a draft drawn by [illegible] payable to Kelley & Webb. Payment has been stopped on the draft. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of this Memorandum Book and Draft, which may be sent or delivered to

20 South Wells Street.

KELLEY & WEBB.

Chicago, August 30, 1864.

$50 REWARD.—I will pay a reward of fifty dollars and refund all expenses for the recovery of the

Body of Patrick Clancy,

who was lost off the schooner Racine, on the 26th inst. The body was lost [illegible] Chicago, Ill. [illegible] was blowing directly west.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Two through Express Trains between CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK.

NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

[illegible]

T. K. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THIS OR ANY OTHER AGE.

[illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 3d day of September, 1864.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "ADVERTISED LETTERS," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within ONE MONTH, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Letters are not advertised until they have remained in the office one week.

1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.

2. HEAD letters with the writer's Post Office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request the answers to be directed accordingly.

3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word "Transient."

4. PLACE the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

N.B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post office, and State, across the left hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 28, Law of 1863.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams Salome mrs, Adams Jane miss, Aldrich Mary mrs, Alexander E K mrs, Aldrich Elizabeth mrs, Andrews Charlotte T mrs, Anderson Bella T miss, Arnold Mary Di, Arnold Sarah mrs, Arnold Radan mrs, Armstrong Nellie miss, Archer Kate miss, Ashton Samuel mrs, Avery Alice miss, Atkins Annie M mrs, Avery Charlotte M mrs, Avery Catherine miss, Avery Mary A mrs, Avery Mary miss

B

[illegible]

C

[illegible]

D

[illegible]

E

[illegible]

F

[illegible]

G

[illegible]

H

[illegible]

I

[illegible]

J

[illegible]

K

[illegible]

L

[illegible]

M

[illegible]

Mc

[illegible]

N

[illegible]

O

[illegible]

P

[illegible]

Q

Quinlan Edward mrs, Quirk Mary A mrs, Quan Anne T miss

R

[illegible]

S

[illegible]

T

[illegible]

U

Underson Annah mrs

V

Vandersboom mrs, Vanatta Mary J miss, Van Ness E H miss, Van Deren Jennie miss

W

[illegible]

Y

Yates Ann W mrs, Young H mrs, Young Mary miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

[illegible]

B

[illegible]

C

[illegible]

D

[illegible]

E

[illegible]

F

[illegible]

G

[illegible]

H

[illegible]

I

Ingraham H F, Ingraham Geo, Ives George, Ingham Geo, Ironmonger T W

J

[illegible]

K

[illegible]

L

[illegible]

M

[illegible]

Mc

[illegible]

N

[illegible]

O

[illegible]

P

[illegible]

Q

Quan Morris

R

[illegible]

S

[illegible]

T

[illegible]

U

Underhill Wm A

V

[illegible]

W

[illegible]

Y

Yelverton major, Young Daniel P, Young W H & co, Young W W, Young Frank, Young Nathan, Young G, Young A C, Younglove, Dewitt & Co, Eager Orian, Young M J

Initials.

Chicago Casteel Co....Monitor Bulletin....Sebargo....Faro-Marco....Convent of the Good Shepherd....Workingman's Advocate....[illegible]....Lightning Ice Dealer....Publisher of the [illegible]....Corresponding Secretary of the Carpenters and Joiners Association....Secretary of Sister Lodge....Chicago Bone Co....Y. A. W....George, box [illegible]....Clark street....T. M., Post Office....T. A. W....E. L. S....M. & B....L. A. S....Green Bay Gang Sawing Co....Box 2890....W. W. H....Cashier Northwestern National Bank....Key Stone Oil Co.

☞ Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November from 7 a. m. till 9 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p.m., and on Sundays from 8 a. m. to 10 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

The Sword of the N. Y. Sanitary Fair.

General Grant, having been requested to state in what manner it would be most agreeable to him to receive the sword and horse equipments voted to him at the Sanitary Fair, expressed the wish that they should be sent to his headquarters at the Army of the Potomac. These elegant testimonials of popular favor were therefore transmitted to him a few days since, and the following is his acknowledgment:

HEADQ'RS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
CITY POINT, VA., Aug. 18, 1864.

Wm. T. Blodgett, Esq., Chairman Committee Metropolitan Fair:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 5th inst., enclosing express company's receipt for the army sword, saddle and horse equipments, generously donated to the Metropolitan Fair for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers, is just received. The articles themselves also reached me this evening. Permit me, through you, to thank all those loyal citizens to whose partiality I am indebted for these beautiful presents. The sword I shall endeavor to hand down to my children untarnished by any act of mine to make them feel ashamed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

The Draft.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 31.]

Gov. Morgan, and Gov. Morrill, of Maine, who have been traversing New England to observe the progress of recruiting under the new call, report that three, and they hope four of the Eastern States, will have filled quotas before the approaching 5th, when the deficiencies are to be made up by draft. New England will have at least four-fifths of her entire quota ready by that day.

Govs. M. and M. report the people earnest and invincible in their resolve to stand by their Government in this hour of its trial. Anxious as they may and must be for peace, they will accept no peace that dismembers or degrades the Republic—no peace that can be claimed as a triumph of conspiracy or rebellion. On the contrary, they propose to "fight it out on this line," in the confident assurance that peace will come sooner and stay longer if they uphold and strengthen their Government, than if they pusillanimously desert and allow traitors to destroy it. We believe the Governors have since gone southward or westward on their mission.

Information that reaches us from various quarters, justifies our conviction that, in addition to credits for men previously furnished, at least two-thirds, and probably three-fourths of the half million called for, will have already passed muster, or be ready for muster, on the morning of September 5th, and that one-half of the country will thus be out of the draft by reason of having filled their quotas by townships, wards, cities, counties and States.

☞ The McKenster House at Toledo was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. The fire originated in the laundry. Loss $10,000.

BALLOONING.

Ascent of the Balloon Washington from Buenos Ayres—The American and Argentine Flags Intermingled in the Clouds—Descent in and Rode Upon the River Plate.

[From the Buenos Ayres Standard, June 25.]

On Sunday, at 2 P. M., the balloon Washington was brought from the gas-house to the plaza Victoria. At half-past two, all arrangements being completed, with the assistance of Mr. Simpson, the signal was given to let go, and the airship slowly mounted into space, passing over the Colon theater, amid the joyful exclamations of several thousand persons.

On reaching a height of three thousand five hundred yards, he found the wind changed, and abandoned his former route. When passing over the inner and outer roads he saluted the vessels, waving the American and Argentine flags, which was replied to from the several mastheads. The height being at that time about two thousand yards, he was still enabled to hear the cheering on board the vessel. As soon as the wind changed, he determined to take, if possible, a west current, which would bring him to this side of the Plate. The balloon gradually descended till the anchors touched the water, being then some fifteen miles from the Belgrano shore. As the balloon began to drag along the water, Mr. Wells threw out ballast and again rose, attaining a height of four thousand yards in the direction of the Carapachay islands.

About four p. m., the hour being near sunset, the balloon became more condensed, and descended more rapidly than at first, until the anchors again reached the water, but the æronaut's efforts to get a permanent hold were as fruitless as before. Accordingly he again threw out ballast, and rose about three thousand yards, in the direction of San Fernando. Coming down a fourth time, still over the centre of the river Plate, he cut away his anchors, and struggled between the lower air current towards San Fernando, and the upper one towards the islands. The sun had now set, and coming down a fifth time, he was obliged to cut away the car, in order further to lighten the balloon and in another flight reach either *terra firma* or the islands.

Then taking his seat on the hoop attached to the ropes, and putting on two life belts besides attaching the gas bag by a line of one hundred feet, so as to serve as a buoy in case of need, he ascended a sixth time, and higher than before, passing through the clouds and reaching about six thousand yards. Here the sun seemed to him again to rise, and after a short interval set in the most extraordinary splendor. The cold was so excessive that his feet became quite numb, and the ends of the ropes, which had dragged in the water, glittered with an icy covering. The heavy dew and great condensation of gas, from excessive cold, caused the balloon to descend rapidly.

On touching the water he contrived to shift his position from the hoop to the gas bag, and the balloon, dragging for some time, Mr. Wells was up to his waist in water, while he rapidly proceeded towards our coast. Soon, however, the warm atmosphere caused the balloon again to rise, this time about 100 yards.

Mr. Wells was now in a most critical position, holding on, seated on the gasbag, which hung on a slender cord from the balloon. The gasbag began to revolve rapidly, but luckily his head did not grow dizzy, and the cord did not break, although twisting in an alarming manner. The balloon gradually lost its power, and again descended, Mr. W. being overjoyed to see its shadow increasing on the water. He was then dragged as before along the surface of the water at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour, and after an exciting ride (which he compares to sleighdriving on the snow) of about ninety minutes, reached the shore.

The people of San Isidore showed lights and rockets, which greatly cheered him, as he was ignorant of the direction in which he went. At last he was deposited in a swamp, and forced to abandon the balloon, which, being free of its weight, rose impetuously to a great height, passing over San Fernando in a westerly direction.

The Great Ram Tennessee—Perhaps the most Formidable Vessel ever Built.

[From the N. O. Times.]

The subjoined full and interesting description of the great rebel ram Tennessee, recently captured in Mobile Bay, has been exclusively furnished the Times by a gentleman present at the time of the capture, and who has since been permitted by the courtesy of Admiral Farragut, to thoroughly examine the vessel:

The ram Tennessee has been some two years building in Mobile, under the immediate eye of the rebel admiral Buchanan, assisted by the best shipwrights and engineers procurable inside the Confederacy. No expense or pains have been spared to render her armament the most complete of any war vessel afloat, and for the purpose of harbor defense she was, without doubt, the most dangerous to encounter and difficult to capture of any craft which has ever been put afloat.

Her length was about one hundred and eighty feet, and her hull, which was originally intended for a man of war, was put together as staunchly and strongly as it is practicable to build one.

Her iron armor consists of two and a half inch iron plates, in bars eight inches wide, which are crossed and bolted together so as to leave no seam. Inside this iron plating is twenty-four inches of solid oak, making about thirty inches of solid work of every part exposed to shot. Forward of and including her forward casements, which embraces perhaps fifteen feet in length and takes in also her pilot house, this thickness is increased to six inches of iron and thirty of wood backing.

It is a noticeable fact that this extraordinary strength of iron and wood enabled her to withstand all the steel shot from our rifled pieces, our 11 inch solid shot from our ships of war, and 15-inch shell from the monitors, not one of which penetrated her ribs of iron while near fifty shots altogether struck her in the engagement. The nearest approach to penetration was from a 15-inch missile from the Manhattan, which made a deep indentation in her broadside, and by impaction drove through her two feet of oak backing, causing the splinters to fly promiscuously inside. Though under way when this struck her, she is said to have stopped as if a magic wand had touched her.

She was armed with four 6 inch, Brooks rifled guns, of English make, on her broadsides, and two fore and aft, 7 and an 8 inch, of same pattern. These, by the completeness of their carriages, could be handled by a single gunner with the greatest ease.

Her ports were closed with shutters made of iron plates similar to her external plating. These were attached at the centre of one of their sides by a pivot, on which they revolved by means of a cog wheel inside, and turned out of the way outside when her ports were opened. This was, in reality, a defective arrangement, and in the fight proved an element of weakness to her.

In form the Tennessee resembles the old Merrimac, is doubtless fashioned after that short-lived craft, and is without doubt much improved over her. Her sides were sloped like the Merrimac, while her top is flat, and is composed of a net work or grating of iron bars, two and a half by eight inches, placed so as to leave intersecting spaces about three inches broad, and affording a complete ventilation to her gun-room while in action.

Had this formidable craft remained under the guns of Morgan until dusk, and then with her wooden consorts come out to the attack, she might have sunk and destroyed half if not our entire fleet inside the bay, as in the darkness and confusion which would have ensued our own gunboats would have proven as formidable and mischievous to each other as the rebel boats themselves.

The Belfast Riots.

[Correspondence of the London Star.]

BELFAST, August 18.

I write in the midst of tumult and anxiety unparalleled in Belfast since the famous Hanna riots put the whole province and half the country in confusion. People are busy closing their shops; groups of men are gathered around the corners discussing in earnest whispers the events that the night is likely to bring forth, and to which in all probability, they intend to contribute. The police, who to the number of several hundred have been drafted into town from Dublin and other peaceable quarters of the kingdom, are being marched off to the different stations, at which they are to keep watch and ward, and the commercial capital of Ireland is somewhat in the condition of a beleaguered town. The houses in several of the streets wear a most rueful aspect. The windows are shattered into fragments, the broken glass is strewn on the pavements and streets, and side by side with these debris lie the rough stones and bats with which the ruin was accomplished. There is hardly an intact plate of glass in the Roman Catholic Penitentiary, which is under the care of nuns belonging to the order of the Sisters of Mercy. The dwelling of the Roman Catholic (Coadjutor) Bishop Dr. Dorrian, presents quite a dilapidated appearance. The Presbyterian Meeting-house, in which Dr. Cooke ministers, is thoroughly ventilated, and even some of the large warehouses have not escaped the danger which befell more obnoxious buildings.

The O'Connell monument was made the pretext for an external and internal activity in the lodges that forboded nothing good. The Orange press, (for this confederation has its press, its magistrates, and its members of Parliament as well as its grand masters and masters and tylers) went to work with a vengeance. One local paper in particular made itself remarkable by its denunciations of the "Popish" policy of the government; it bewailed the sad condition of Orangemen, who are deprived by an act of Parliament, which they did not obey, of the privilege of indulging in their annual saturnalia of shooting down some half dozen of Romanists as a peace-offering to the manes of the conquerors. The result was all that the abettors of Orangemen could wish for. On the 8th of August the lodges turned out according to their organ, the *News Letter*, to the tune of 40,000 men. They had an effigy of O'Connell in their midst, and when the train bearing the excursionists, who had gone to Dublin to honor the Tribune, entered the station, they set fire to the rude image, and, amid howlings and execrations, reduced it to cinders. The most remarkable part of this night's proceedings was the presence of one of the head constables of the local police in the midst of the disorderly crowd. On the following night the "40,000" assembled in the same spot, and proceeded to enact a different and more disgusting scene. They carried a large coffin of slide structure, in which they placed the ashes of the effigy consumed on the previous night.

It is now a well known fact that the local police side with the Orangemen, and on the occasion of an inquiry held here a few years ago some of the force pleaded guilty to the impeachment. Under such circumstances it is not difficult to understand how one party is rendered wild with excitement and fancied security, while the other is goaded into madness and desperation. But there is another feature of the rioting that has yet to be described. When the evening sets in a wild and reckless body of half naked scamps sally forth from their respective quarters and commence an onslaught on the windows of all who are obnoxious to them. The Orangemen assail the houses of Catholics. The Catholic mob retaliate on the houses of Protestants. In this senseless raid the religious places of worship are singled out with remarkable fury, and the churches of each receive equal attention. Imagine these scenes repeated each night, and you can form a notion of the present state of things in the Athens of Ireland.

FOREIGN ART AND LITERATURE.

A volume of posthumous poems by the late King of Bavaria is shortly to leave the press.

Ladislaus Szalay, one of the most eminent members of the Hungarian Academy, died a few days ago.

The cycle of Kaulbach frescoes in the new Berlin Museum has been completed the sixth and last painting—"The Reformation."

A commission has been formed, under the presidency of M. le Baron Taylor to erect a monument to Beranger.

The eighteenth season of Mr. Gye's management was brought to a close on Saturday evening, July 30, with the fourth performance of "L'Etoile du Nord."

Mr. Dickens is at his country house; Mr. Wilkie Collins is on a yachting excursion; Mr. Anthony Trollope is at the English Lakes; Mr. Elmore, R. A., is at Hamburg; Mr. Leech at Schwalbach; and Mr. Millais in Scotland.

Mr. Millais is announced to have resigned his commission for designing the stained glass in the windows of the chapel of Worcester College, Oxford. He is succeeded by Mr. Michael F. Halliday, an amateur artist of great repute.

It is rumored that the first opera performed by the English Opera Association will be one by J. L. Hatton, who has published no work of any importance since his "Robin Hood" cantata, which was brought forward at the Bradford Festival some years ago.

The *Orchestra* announces that Mr. H. Smart has completed an opera on the subject of "The Surrender of Calais;" also, that M. Gevaert's cantata, "Philip van Artevelde," is in process of being translated into English and may possibly be produced at the Crystal Palace.

A hitherto unknown work by Benvenuto Cellini is said to have been found a short time since, by a soldier, who was looking for birds' nests, in the ruins of Pistoja. It is a large silver goblet of the most exquisite workmanship.

Signora Julia Bellanti Piccolomini, the last descendant of the illustrious house of Bellanti, has presented the archives of Florence with sixty autograph letters of the fifteenth century, written by illustrious personages. Twenty of these letters are by the hand of Eneo Silvio Piccolomini, afterwards Pius II.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences at Vienna is going to publish a new complete Corpus of the Latin ecclesiastic authors, for which undertaking it has granted an important sum, and entrusted Dr. Reifferscheid, of Bonn, with the preliminary selection of the necessary manuscript material in Italian and other libraries.

Several new theaters are reported to have been planned in different parts of London, the more prominent schemes being a large "people's theater" in a West-end suburb, and the conversion of the Alhambra, Leicester square, into a high-class theater for Mr. Alfred Wigan.

According to a notice in Swiss papers, the first portrait of Napoleon I., which David executed in oil, has been for the last thirty seven years in private possession in the swiss village St. Cerque. It is the same which was once in the Empress's boudoir. In the hands of the same proprietor is also a bust of the Princess Borghese, the favorite sister of the Emperor, executed in agate.

M. Louis Ravell, a young French author, being in London lately, happened to meet with an English novel which he found interesting. As it bore the usual notice, "the right of translation is reserved," he applied to the publisher and obtained the necessary permission. Having finished his task, he offered his translation to M. Dentu, who, on reading the first page, exclaimed: "Why, you have actually been translating Paul Feval's 'Fils du Diable' into French!" and such was really the case.

Among new orders for works of art given by sovereigns, there is to be mentioned the picture of the sea fight between Danish and German ships off Heligoland, ordered by the Emperor of Austria of Mr. Puttner; further the fight between the Alabama and Kearsarge, near Cherbourg, ordered by the Emperor Napoleon for Cherbourg; and the statue of the late King of Wurtemburg, for the Museum at Versailles; and by the Emperor of Russia, "The reception of the Polish Deputation of peasants in Petersburg."

A work of M. Feuillet de Conches, which has long been expected, will appear in a few days. It is a collection of the letters of Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, Madame Elizabeth, the Emperor of Germany, and the Empress Catherine II. This work is the fruit of twenty years' research in the repositories of the great families and the archives of Austria, Russia, Italy and Sweden. Some diplomatic correspondence on the events of the Revolution, contained in this work, is said to reveal many singular facts.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

Meyerbeer's "Etoile du Nord" has just been revived in London, where it was first produced in 1855, with Bosio, Gardoni, Lablache and Formes in the principal parts. The theater (Convent Garden) was burned a year later, with all the properties and dresses for this and forty other operas, but the music was accidentally in the hands of Frank Mori, and so was saved. The cast in the present revival includes Miolan-Carvalho, Naudin and Faure, with one Mlle Brunetti as *Prascovia*. The two vivandieres—Madame Rudersdorff and Jenny Bauer—were the same who sang the part nine years ago. Beverly had painted for the opera some admirable new scenery. The work has been well sung in this city, with La Grange and Brignoli in the principal parts.

The General Musical Association of Germany will hold a musical festival at Cologne the present month. It will last four days, and comprise four concerts, the principal direction of which has been undertaken by Hans von Bulow. It is probable that Liszt and Richard Wagner will be present.

Tietiens has received a present from the fashionable subscribers to Her Majesty's Theater, including dukes, marquises and others. The presentation was at the residence of the prime donna, and included a magnificent diamond bracelet and pair of diamond earrings of the richest and costliest design, with appropriate inscription, recording the occasion of the gift and the names of the donors, engraved on the casket.

Schira, the Italian composer, living in London, is at work on his new opera, "Leah."

A London critic calls Grisi the Queen Dowager, Adelina Patti the Queen Regnant and Mario the King of the Realm of Song.

Burgmuller, the composer, who died at Dusseldorf, has lately had a monument erected to his memory. He is known in this country chiefly from his piano-forte arrangements.

On the 21st of August will be inaugurated at Pesaro the statue of Rossini. At the theater will be given ten representations of "William Tell." Mercadante has composed for the occasion a hymn for four hundred voices, which will be sung while the statue is uncovering.

A church choir at the little German town of Salzung has been drilled and taught after the plan of the celebrated Berlin *Dom Chor* and is attracting much attention. At a recent concert the members gave lately, the following was the programme: "O, Roma nobilis" (hymn of the eight century); "Panis angelicus," by Palestrina; "Lux aeterna," by Jomelli; "Exultate Deo," by Scarlatti; chorale, "Jesu, meine Freude," by Sebastian Bach; "Tantummergo," by Cherubini; Prayer for three-part boys' chorus, by Hauptmann; and the Eightieth Psalm, by Dr. Emil Naumann. "With the exception," says a critic, "of a few trifling deficiencies, the performance was excellent, and the advanced state of the choir, which is under the protection of the Crown Prince of Meiningen, does the greatest credit to its conductor, Herr Muller."

Carlotta Patti is to be the vocal star at Alfred Mellon's coming promenade concerts at the Royal Italian opera, London.

The opera house at Weimar was closed last month with "Robert le Diable," and will reopen next September with Goethe's "Egmont." The operas recently given have been "William Tell," "Rienzi" (twice), "Der Freischutz," "Der Fliegende Hollander," "Lohengrin," "Die Kindliche Saalnixe," "La Juive," "Martha," and "Il Trovatore."

The London English Opera Company will begin its season in October next with Benedict's "Lilly of Killarney," with Madame Lemmens Sherrington as the heroine, Mr. Santley as *Danny Mann*, and an American tenor as *Myles-na-Coppaleen*. The first new opera is to be "Helvellyn," music by Macfarren, composer of "Robin Hood."

Gounod has written from Saint Cloud a letter to Arditi, thanking him for his zealous and intelligent superintendence of the production of "Mirella" at Her Majesty's Theatre, London. He also sends his special acknowledgments to the artists who introduced the work to an English public—to wit Tietiens, Trebelli, Reboux, Volpini, Giuglini, Santley, Gunca and Gassier.

Arabella Goddard is engaged for the next Birmingham festival, where she is to play Mendelssohn's second concerto (in D), which has never been heard there since the composer played it himself in 1840.

F. W. Jahns, music director to the king of Prussia, is about to edit a "Chronological List, with Explanations of the Entire Works of Carl Maria Von Weber," and appeals to all the admirers of the composer who may possess manuscripts or autographs of Weber, to aid him by entrusting him for a short time with the same.

Music is progressing in Russia. A musical society in St. Petersburgh has lately given some fine concerts, under direction of Rubenstein. Clara Schumann has also given several matinees. Musical societies have been established, this season at Kiev and Cherkoff, while three grand concerts given at the Moscow Riding-School—said to be the largest covered room in the world—attracted altogether no less than twelve thousand auditors. The object of these performances was to afford the poorer classes, by means of reduced prices of admission, a chance of hearing really good music.

The Prescience of Genius.

The supporters of Little Mac are determined to leave no stone unturned to influence the Convention at Chicago in favor of his nomination. The last piece of strategy which we have heard of in that connection is the determination of the Barlow-Belmont clique, of this city, to send to Chicago a full length picture of the hero of Yorktown, "to show that Convention," to use the words of the intended picture bearer, "how a soldier-statesman ought to look." This picture is supposed to possess peculiar merits. It was taken by Brady, in Washington, just previous to the budding hero's first general campaign; and it is a remarkable fact, that, while Little Mac was moving his legions on Manassas, he returned from the front, leaving the army to go on, in order to give Brady a final sitting in his best uniform and largest military gloves. The foresight of the young Napoleon shrewdly calculated that a favorable picture might at some future day decide his fortunes, and hence his regarding it as a measure of importance, to the movements of his army. The colebrated [illegible] He never did anything else [illegible] while his picture may possibly [illegible] the Convention at Chicago [illegible] Bird of the [illegible]

Recollections of Richmond and its Environs.

BY J. R. W.

What could Madame de Stael mean by saying that a journey is "*un des plus tristes plaisirs de la vie.*" On the contrary I deem it one of the greatest pleasures of life, the annoyances and petty vexations only enhancing the enjoyment that follows, for what the poets says of life is equally applicable to travelling.

"The pleasures stay not till they pall,
And all the pains are quickly past."

In the autumn of 1859 I spent several weeks in Richmond and its environs, some account of which may at this time, when the ground is occupied by opposing armies, and many of the old land marks are being swept away, prove of interest to some of your readers.

Forty-six hours after leaving New York in the good steamer Jamestown, now a rebel privateer, we were at the Richmond wharf having stopped for several hours while en route, at Portsmouth and City Point, on the James River, to land and receive passengers and freight.

Richmond, like old Rome, stands upon seven hills, and is the largest city in Virginia, its population before the war being about fifty thousand, of which number one third were blacks. The James River, on which it is situated, is a graceful stream, winding among hills, and navigable for steamers and large ships as far as Richmond; above, navigation is interrupted by numerous picturesque islands and granite rocks, over which the river tumbles and foams for a distance of several miles. The Capitol, a fine building adorned with a portico Ionic of columns, stands in the center of a public square of eight acres. Within is the State Library, containing about twenty thousand volumes, and a large collection of Revolutionary MSS., and Houdon's marble statue of Washington, undoubtedly the best likeness we have of the *Pater Patriae*. Upon it are the words: "*Fait par Houdon, citoyen Francais 1788.*" It is the size of life, and stands resting on the right foot, having the left somewhat advanced, with the knee bent. The left hand rests upon the fasces, on which hangs a military cloak and a small sword, and against which leans a plow. The right hand holds a cane, resting upon the ground. The statue is clad in the uniform worn by an American General during the days of the Revolution, and is similar to the dress in which Washington is represented in Peel's portrait. The head is uncovered, and has the hair dressed in the fashion in vogue at that date. Two inscriptions were written, one by Thomas Jefferson, the other by James Madison, to be engraved on the rectangular pedestal, about six feet in height, on which the statue stands. Preference was given to Madison's concise, simple, dignified and affectionate inscription, which reads thus:

"The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia have caused this statue to be erected as a monument of affection and gratitude to GEORGE WASHINGTON, who, uniting to the endowments of the Hero, the virtues of the Patriot, and exerting both in establishing the Liberties of his country, has rendered his name dear to his Fellow Citizens, and gives the world an immortal example of true Glory. Done in the year of Christ, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the year of the Commonwealth the twelfth."

To the left of the capitol stands the Governor's residence, occupied at the time of my visit by the present Brig. Gen. Wise. On the right is Crawford's Washington Monument, another generous tribute from Virginia to her noblest son. This magnificent contribution to the art treasures of our country, consists of a colossal equestrian statue of Washington in bronze, elevated upon a grand pedestal, or base, which is embellished with historic scenes in bas relief, and supported by bronze statues of other illustrious Virginians. Jefferson, the great thinker and political genius of the day, and Henry, the "Homer of orators," whose mighty voice will ring through the centuries yet to come, with those watchwords of "Give me liberty, or give me death!" In this galaxy Lewis, the hardy pioneer, who won for the Old Dominion the title to the great Northwest, finds a place, and George Mason, author of the Bill of Rights of Virginia, and Chief Justice Marshall, and Nelson, the patriotic Governor, whose generous sacrifices and public service called forth the thanks of Washington at Yorktown, also find places in this glorious group.

The completion of the monument was entrusted to Randolph Rogers, the sculptor of "Lydia, the Blind Girl," and the beautiful doors in the Capitol at Washington.

Among the numerous churches in Richmond, the most interesting are St. John's and the Monumental. The former was erected in the colonial days, and is the place where Patrick Henry gave utterance to the words already quoted—"Give me liberty, or give me death." Surrounding this interesting relic of the past are many tombs, dating back as far as 1750. The Monumental stands where once stood a theater, so disastrously burned in 1811, at the sad sacrifice of the loss of the life of the Governor of Virginia, and about sixty others of the ill-fated audience in the building at the time. A beautiful monument has been erected to their memory, in front of the church.

Hollywood Cemetery, laid about fifteen years ago, is a lovely spot, admirably adapted for the purpose. It is perhaps two miles northwest of the city, and commands a fine view of the James River Falls, of Richmond, and of the fine agricultural district on the opposite side. Many magnificent monuments have been erected there, the most interesting of which is that raised to the memory of President Monroe, whose remains were removed from New York to Richmond, a few years ago, escorted by the famous Seventh Regiment.

There was to be seen at the time of my sojourn there, on the corner of Maine and Twentieth streets, an old stone house, partially shaded by a noble tree, older than itself which was built more than two hundred years ago. It was the first building erected in Richmond. Connected with it are many interesting reminiscences. Under its roof four of the early Presidents of the United States—Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe—were often entertained. There, too, at times, came Patrick Henry, George Mason, the Lees, and other brave spirits of that day.

The tobacco factories, which at that time employed several thousand slaves—men and boys—but are now used as prisons and barracks, were visited by all strangers, as well as the famous Richmond Mills, where they made about fifteen hundred barrels of flour per day. I also remember being much interested in a number of beautiful heavy brass cannon, which I saw at the arsenal. They were recovered from the Pamunkey River, into which they were thrown by a French vessel chased up that stream by a British ship during the Revolutionary war.

ITEMS.

The Grand Jury of the District Court for Dubuque County report that crime and profligacy are alarmingly on the increase in that county.

A letter was lately picked up in Northern Missouri which develops a plot to murder the Union men of Atchison County, Missouri, and of Fremont County, Iowa. The Sidney *Union* urges that South-western Iowa be placed on a solid war footing, ready for any emergency. Picked up letters are not the only evidence that the guerillas meditate mischief in this State.

John Decker's house in Hesper township Winneshiek County, was lately fired by an incendiary, and consumed. A woman by the name of Irving was arrested, charged with the crime.

The wife of Mr. Erman, Editor of the Bedford *Express*, Taylor County, died on the 7th instant.

Francis Thompson, an old resident of Iowa City, died on Wednesday of last week.

Charles C. Pierce, the irrepressible horse-thief of Northern Iowa, has again escaped from jail, and is now at large. So says the Cedar Falls *Gazette*.

Dr. Ferrard, a spanish physician, was arrested at Keokuk last week, charged with bigamy.

The Republicans of Linn County, have made the following nominations: For District Clerk, A. J. Makeau; for the Recorder, John J. Daniels. We glean from the Cedar Valley *Times*.

The McGregor *News* says an epidemic is raging more or less in Clayton County. It is known by the name of the anti-draft rheumatics.

We learn from the Guthrie County *News* which is wide awake on local topics, that two military companies were lately organized in Panora, one by the friends of the Union and the other by secesh Copperheads.

Three companies have been organized in Ottumwa under the Militia Law.

Granville S. Branham, first City Marshal of Muscatine, recently committed suicide in California. He was 60 years of age at the time of his death. His son-in-law, Noah H. McCormick, was the founder of the Muscatine *Journal*.

Another woman committed suicide in Springfield, Mass., on Sunday, by pouring kerosene oil upon a fire. The mode is very sure, but it is apt to be excruciatingly painful, and moreover endangers property.

Establishments on the New York streets where the weaker sex can get their "bitters" in a quiet way when out shopping, are said by the veracious *Herald* to be indicated by a placard bearing the words, "If you don't see what you want, ask for it." Pleasant, isn't it!

Adelina Patti has lately sung at the Sydenham Crystal Palace before an audience of eight thousand people. The Vedral carino from Don Giovanni, and "Home, Sweet Home," were her selections. Temberlik was also one of the attractions at this matinee.

The great lake serpent, with "a black head like a bull dog and a fan-tail," lately seen in the lake with an unpronounceable name in the town of Webster, Mass., turns out to be a Newfoundland dog.

Whom the Copperheads will Reward.

The New York *Hurdy Post* has been speculating as to the men whom the Copperheads will reward, when they obtain possession of the Government. We append a specimen of its conjectures:

Let us suppose the election over, and the candidates of these people, nominated at Chicago, elected and duly installed in office. Let us consider what will be the result? Here comes Admiral Farragut, the victor of New Orleans and Mobile Bay; hounded by the people as the traveler of the heaven [illegible] Tennessee worthy of old Andrew Jackson [illegible] "Stand back, sir," says the new President, sternly; "we [illegible] [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1864.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Samuel T. Glover, of St. Louis, arrived in the city yesterday, and is now stopping at the Sherman House.

UNION MEETING.—Hon. F. A. Eastman will address the people of New Lebanon, DeKalb county, on the 7th inst. They are getting up a grand Sanitary Fair at that place. DeKalb is always right.

THE ELECTION.—As an evidence of the certainty which generally prevails with regard to the re-election of President Lincoln, we may mention that on Friday last a gentleman posted up $5,000 against $100 on the chance of the re-election.

HORSE FELL DEAD.—A valuable horse belonging to L. P. Owen, grocer on West Randolph street, fell dead in the street yesterday morning. He was attached to a wagon and was being driven along at a brisk pace; he fell and expired instantly.

ATTENTION COMMITTEE.—The Executive committee on the draft question, will meet at the Circuit Court Room, on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock. A full attendance is requested as business of the gravest importance will come up before the meeting.

☞ The great Evanston clam-bake of next Thursday, advertised in another column, bids fair to carry everything before it, the Board of Trade meditating participation in the affair. As the Board has had no vacation this season, we advise them to take advantage of this excellent opportunity.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.—A man named Green Evans was, on Saturday, taken before United States Commissioner Hoyne, charged with having in his possession a quantity of counterfeit postal currency. No proof was adduced to show that the accused had endeavored to negotiate any of the bogus money, and he was discharged.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, a sapient individual sitting on the railings at Lake street bridge, lost his balance, and fell backwards to the dock below. Luckily for the sufferer, bruises were the extent of the injuries he sustained. If people will place themselves in dangerous positions, they must stand (fall) the consequences.

PROSECUTED.—We are informed that suits have been instituted against Thomas Moore and Samuel Ellis, for the part taken by them in the assault upon Joseph S. Darling, as published in the TRIBUNE yesterday. When the criminal suits are disposed of, a suit for civil damages will be commenced.

RUNAWAY.—A horse, with wagon, belonging to a colored man named George Movidy, became frightened on Saturday and ran away. The wagon was loaded with melons, which were scattered in city confusion for about half a mile along Clark street. A score or more of boys set about appropriating them, and a police officer had to be called to protect the property.

POCKET PICKED.—Yesterday quite a knot of city politicians had congregated on the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, discussing the merits of "Long John," when a man named B. Eggleston—one of the loafers on—had the breast of his coat cut open and a pass-book containing $60 in currency taken. He can form no idea of the perpetrator.

CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION.—This society is now about to enter upon the winter campaign, and for that purpose the members will meet at their rooms in the Methodist Church Block, this (Monday) evening, to organize. Let there be a full attendance. It is expected that the CZAR PETER will visit our city during the winter, and the members of the Union are expected to entertain his MAJESTY during his stay.

FELL OFF THE BRIDGE.—Late last evening a young man in a decidedly mellow condition, attempted to jump upon the Madison street bridge after it had commenced swinging, and missing his footing, staggered off the bridge and went into the river. He was rescued by the crew of a vessel lying near by, and came out somewhat soberer than when he went in, but in a very ruffled state of mind.

EMPLOYMENT.—The Young Men's Christian Association will aid,—without charge—worthy young men and boys in securing employment in the city or country. We pay special attention to securing Christian homes for boys and girls, whose fathers and brothers are fighting the battles of our country. The Committee on Employment meets in their rooms, Methodist Church Block, between 12 and 1 o'clock. Address, Box 2150, Employment Committee.

CONJUGAL QUARRELS.—James McKnight was charged yesterday before Justice Milliken with having threatened the life of his wife. Mrs McKnight appears to be a regular tartar, and on one or two occasions during domestic feuds McKnight protested to cut the throat of his worse half. The defendant, with a view to be rid of a bad bargain, asked the police to enlist in the navy in preference to entering into bonds. The request was acceded to, and the case continued until Monday to enable the necessary arrangements for the enlistment to be made.

THE LEWIS HOMICIDE.—John C. Lewis, the ticket taker of Robinson & Howes' circus, who stood charged with shooting "Italian Joe" at the circus on Friday—a report of which appeared in the TRIBUNE—was yesterday brought before Justice Milliken for examination. The testimony of Dr. [illegible] was to the effect that the wounded man was in a dying condition; and as in the event of the death of the victim the charge against Lewis would assume a more serious aspect, the prisoner was remanded until Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—As the dreaded day of the drawing approaches, the crowd around the office of the Provost Marshal assumes huge proportions. Yesterday our reporter noticed an assemblage of several hundreds congregated in front of the office, filling every avenue of approach, blocking up the sidewalk, and rendering it nearly impassable. It was noteworthy that most of the applicants were of the Hibernian persuasion, and were going to put in the plea of alienage.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the storm on Saturday morning the house of Mr. J. Alston, of No 76 North May street, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid entered about the center of the roof, and completely gutted the building, stripping off the plaster and wainscotting, and destroying almost every article of furniture in the house. The family of Mr. Elston, consisting of five persons, were asleep at the time, but fortunately sustained no injuries beyond the shock caused by the extraordinary occurrence.

ARTISTS.—The artists who during the past few weeks have been absent on their summer tours are again returning to their studios. Mr. Highwood, the portrait painter, has resumed his labors and is engaged upon several portraits. Mr. Paul Brown also has recently returned from a season on the lakes, with a portfolio filled with marine studies.

It is expected that the art exhibitions this year will exhibit even a greater display of talent than any preceding season.

THE BEER GARDEN RIOT.—Three weeks ago the German Beer Garden of F. W. Klein, on Madison street, near the city limits, was invaded by a party of rioters, who after destroying all the fixtures in the building, escaped. Early next morning the house was burned to the ground. The ringleader of the gang, John Mahoney, was arrested yesterday morning, by a police officer, examined and held to bail in the sum of $1,200 to answer at the Recorder's Court, and committed in default.

DONATION.—The Young Men's Christian Association Relief Committee, were a day or two ago, made the recipients of a donation of $160.45, at the hands of three little children, Hattie and Willie Tilden and Sally Doughty. These little ones are of tender years, none being over 12 years of age, and the proceeds were the result of a Fair held by them. The Y. M. C. Association will need large reinforcements to their Treasury to meet the expenses of the coming winter, and we would recommend all to go and do likewise.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.—The notice that Captain Stambaugh, First U. S. V. V. Engineers has opened a recruiting office in this city, for the purpose of enlisting men in this brigade,—the organization of which was ordered by Congress at its last session. Being an Engineer regiment, mechanics of all descriptions are particularly wanted. Every inducement is now offered to join one of the most useful corps in the army. On calling on Captain Stambaugh, at the Court House Square, all information needed will be cheerfully given.

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS, ATTENTION!—All members of this regiment (and all young men of the city who may wish to join it) are requested to assemble at the armory, in Lind's Block, corner of Randolph and Market streets, at 7:30 p. m., on Monday, Sept. 5th, 1864.

A full attendance is desired, as a permanent organization and an election of officers are to be effected. Drill from 6:00 to 8:30.

By order of the committee. V. BRADFORD BALL, Secretary pro tem.

STEALING LEAD.—Seven boys, the eldest of whom is named Michael Griffin, were on Saturday charged at the Police Court with the larceny of three pigs of lead from the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne railway depot. They were all sent to Commissioner Williams of the Reform School, for examination.

The boys alleged that they sold the lead to a man named Henry Mabbes, a junk dealer, for $9.75, the real value being $42. A warrant was accordingly issued for the arrest of Mabbes, and he was arraigned for receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen, but as no trace of the stolen property could be discovered, he was discharged.

INQUEST—A LATE STABBING AFFRAY.—On Saturday morning Coroner Wagner commenced an inquisition upon the body of a sailor named John Lamont. As previously reported in the TRIBUNE, deceased, who was a Scotchman, was stabbed on the evening of Sunday, Aug. 14th, by a man named Angus McLeod, during a fight at Cassidy's saloon, on North Dearborn street. After lying for a few days in an almost dying condition, favorable symptoms were supposed to have appeared, but a day or two ago the man became again seriously ill and died on Friday morning. Dr. John Reid, the medical attendant, could not positively testify that death ensued from the [illegible] examination. The inquiry consequently [illegible] adjourned.

THE COURTS.—The September term of the Superior Court commences on September 5th. During the first week of the term the Court will sit in [illegible] to hear arguments on motions for new trials. It is expected that there will be a jury in the [illegible] week of the term.

The Circuit Court will also be in session on Monday, when there will be a jury. Nine cases per day are set for trial. The following will be called on Monday:

[illegible]

The Recorder's Court will commence its September term on Monday. The civil docket will be called first. During the term the Court will sit from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., daily.

[illegible]

COPPERHEAD COUNTY CONVENTION.

Election of Delegates to the State Convention at Springfield—A New Central Committee.

The Cook county Copperhead Convention, called for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention to be held in Springfield on Tuesday next, was held yesterday in the Recorder's Court Room. The object of the State Convention being, as is well known, to finish the work which the last Convention did not dare to do—the nomination of State officers whose claims shall be submitted to the people for "rejection" at the ensuing election. The call was made for two o'clock, but the old reluctance seemed to be still in existence; the delegates hung back, and it was nearly three o'clock before the Convention came to order.

The Convention was called to order by Hiram M. Chase, who said that it had ordinarily devolved upon his party who had called the meeting to order, to make a nomination for temporary chairman, but being anxious to avoid the charge of usurpation he called for nominations from the meeting.

J. B. Vaughan nominated W. K. McAllister as temporary Chairman. Approved.

Mr. McAllister said that the act of the Convention had laid him under enduring obligations; they would now proceed to business.

Lambert Tree moved the nomination of J. H. Ferrell, and H. M. Chase nominated D. W. Manchester as Secretaries of the Convention. The motion prevailed.

A Committee of one from each division of the city, and two from the country was then appointed on credentials, as follows:

South Division—W. Y. Daniels.
West Division—David Walsh.
North Division—T. M. Armstrong.
County—N. P. Iglehart.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following as being entitled, by election or substitution, to seats in the Convention:

First Ward—D. A. Gage, C. W. Patton, J. A. Ryan, P. Dooley, W. Y. Daniels.
Second Ward—W. Esterwanth, F. E. Barber, J. W. Treiber, Valentine Keller, P. M. Donnelan, Bart L. Stewart.
Third Ward—M. W. Fuller, Hugh Maher, John P. [illegible], Stephen Barrett, Adam Frasch, Michael Gorman, Michael Evans.
Fourth Ward—Aaron Haven, Charles Walsh, John Forsyth, J. H. Ferrell.
Fifth Ward—Mark Sheridan, Thomas Barry, James Brennan, Constantine Kann, John Lynch, James Cleary.
Sixth Ward—David Walsh, M. Thornis, M. Fleming, John Personal, B. Burroughs.
Seventh Ward—Michael Gleason, Michael Flemster, Howard Murphy, James Mooney, Joseph Sherwin, John Comisky, James Bradley.
Eighth Ward—Patrick Ryerty, O. J. Lang, William Holdsworth, Patrick Kelly, James McGrath.
Ninth Ward—W. K. McAllister, Joseph Wilson, Thomas Lonergan.
Tenth Ward—Hiram M. Chase, D. W. Manchester, J. W. Sheahan.
Eleventh Ward—P. McGinnis, J. W. Horton, P. Garrity, Wm. Curran, J. Callahan.
Twelfth Ward—C. Casselman, W. H. Donovan, P. Perkins.
Thirteenth Ward—Mathias Franzen, J. M. Armstrong, Peter Brachendorf, Simon Eichenbausen.
Fourteenth Ward—R. M. Burke, Jacob Schmidt, Jos. Eanis, Frederick Licht.
Fifteenth Ward—Morris Clifford, Sullivan, Jas Nolan, Mark Donahoe, Obadiah Jackson, V. A. Boyer, John Caffrey.
Sixteenth Ward—G. E. Granger, C. L. Woodman, J. S Quinn, G. Perkins, J. A. Hynes, Thos. Kelly, J. P. Tree, John Smith, O. H. Helmuth, L. Kennedy, L. Tree, J. J. O'Sullivan.
West Wheeling—Daniel Cameron.
Lake—Patrick Murray, James Clowry.
New Trier—John C. Garland.
Evanston—James B. Vaughan, N. P. Iglehart.
Cicero—Henry Loewe.
Leyden—Richard Everett.

James Ennis, the irrepressible, complained that a man from the Fourteenth Ward—J. C. Winkleman—had intruded himself on the Thirteenth Ward ticket, and moved his expulsion from the Convention.

This led to a rather interesting discussion, which was participated in by one half the delegates. It was finally referred to the committee on Credentials.

M. W. Fuller moved the appointment of a nominating committee of one from each Ward, and three from the country.

J. B. Vaughan moved in amendment that the said committee consist of two from each division in the city, and three from the country.

The question was an open one, and elicited a lengthy debate, during which one chivalrous delegate threatened to secede from the convention; John S Quinn obligingly told the gentleman he could go.

M. W. Fuller explained that he had intended by the motion to have nine delegates to the State Convention elected from each division of the city, and six from the country.

Aaron Haven was sorry to be obliged to tell them that the delegates did not, as a rule, go to the Springfield Convention. Not more than one half had gone heretofore, and the Democracy of the county has not been fairly represented in the State Convention.

J. A. Hahn was down on such men as wanted to go to Springfield; it was not such a very great honor to go, and a man who wanted to go must have some axe to grind. [Undoubtedly.]

J. W. Vaughan spoke of former times, exposing the practices in vogue at conventions. Some of the delegates did not go, and other men were hired by interested parties to go in their places, and vote for their candidates. He seemed to have but a very poor idea of the morals, tactics, and policies governing at conventions of the unterrified.

J. W. Sheahan and Lambert Tree both took the floor, and each worked hard to catch the eye of the Chairman. Sheahan got the floor, and Tree waited till he had finished. Sheahan advocated the claims of the West Division, and thought it should send more delegates than any other division.

Mr. Sheahan claimed that in the whole history of Illinois State Conventions not more than about two had ever gone from Cook county outside of Chicago. He moved to amend by giving ten delegates to each division of the city and three for the country.

Lambert Tree wanted men to be appointed who would go there and vote for creditable candidates. John Comisky called the gentleman to order; that was no time for the discussion of the question.

Lambert waxed more eloquent thereat, disdaining a direct reply.

John C. Garland moved to amend still further by taking a committee from each township represented, and one from each ward. This prevailed, and it was decided that they should select ten delegates from each division of the city and three from the country.

J. W. Vaughan offered a resolution to the effect that inasmuch as the places of delegates not attending the State Convention were often filled by outside and unprincipled persons, that no one but the regularly appointed delegates be allowed to vote in the State Convention without the unanimous permission of those delegates present.

Aaron Haven offered an amendment that the delegation be instructed to vote as a unit upon all questions which may come before the Convention, and that no places be allowed to be supplied, but that the parts delegation cast the full vote. Both resolutions were referred to the Nominating Committee.

The following committee was appointed: First Ward, J. A. Hahn; Second, F. E. Barber; Third, M. W. Fuller; Fourth, C. Walsh; Fifth, M. Sheridan; Sixth, David Walsh; Seventh, John Comisky; Eighth, William Holdsworth; Ninth, T. Lonergan; Tenth, D. W. Manchester; Eleventh, P. McGinnis; Twelfth, B. Bartlemy; Thirteenth, J. Armstrong; Fourteenth, J. Eanis; Fifteenth, Obadiah Jackson; Sixteenth, Lambert Tree; Wheeling, D. Cameron; Lake, P. Murray; New Trier, J. C. Garland; Evanston, J. B. Vaughan; Cicero, Henry Loewe; Leyden, R. W. Everitt.

During the absence of the committee, a complaint was raised that the present County Central Committee did not do its duty, and a proposition was made to elect a new one. H. M. Chase, Aaron Haven, and others, found especial fault, and urged the election, though out of order till the next regular Convention.

Hiram Chase moved the appointment of a Committee of two from each division, and three from the country, to nominate a Cook County Central Committee. Carried.

The names, as subsequently reported by the Committee, were:

South Division—Aaron Haven, C. W. Patton, J. H. Hubbard.
West Division—C. M. Willard, H. M. Chase, D. O'Hara.
North Division—O. Jackson, Jr.; Dr. Lubarsch, James Coonan.
Country—John C. Garland, N. P. Iglehart, and D. C. Skelly.

The report was adopted.

The Committee reported the following names as comprising the delegation to the Springfield Convention:

South Division—David A. Gage, W. Y. Daniels, Bart H. Stewart, P. M. Donnelan, Hugh Maher, Michael Evans, John Forsyth, Aaron Haven, C. Kahn, Mark Sheridan.
West Division—S. S. Hayes, M. F. Tuley, J. W. Sheahan, D. O'Hara, John Wettstein, W. J. Onahan, W. K. McAllister, P. McGinnis, Francis Adams, William Holdsworth.
North Division—T. M. Armstrong, Matthias Franzen, James Ennis, Richard N. Burke, Obadiah Jackson, Jr., James Nolan, F. H. Winston, John M. Douglas, F. G. Green and John S. Quinn.
Country—Daniel Cameron, J. B. Vaughan and John Develin.

The report was adopted.

The committee also reported on the resolutions offered, stating that the resolution of Mr. Vaughan had been withdrawn, and that of Mr. Haven accepted and recommended for adoption. The report was adopted.

M. W. Fuller moved the following:

Resolved, That the convention of Cook county, in council assembled, ratify the platform adopted at the recent National Convention, and the nomination of the patriot hero, George B. McClellan, to the Presidency.

Carried amid loud applause.

The convention then adjourned.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Reports of Committees—Appointments and Resignations of Teachers.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held at their room on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock. The following members were present: L. B. Taft, the President, in the chair. P. Carpenter, B. Prendergast, W. H. Ryder, J. Waldhauser, H. Wells, J. Wentworth, J. C. Wicker, and W. L. Newberry.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read, and on motion approved.

Mr. Wells then read a letter of acceptance from J. L. Pickard, Esq., lately appointed Superintendent, vice W. H. Wells, resigned. On motion the communication was placed on file.

Mr. J. C. Wicker, from the committee on buildings, reported that the school buildings and premises were in first class repair.

Mr. Wentworth, from the committee on apparatus and furniture wanted to know if the committee was held responsible for the expenditures. The Chair stated that the chairman of the committee was responsible.

Mr. Ryder, from the committee on the examination of teachers, reported in favor of certificates being granted to the following persons:

Jessie E. Nelson, Phebe McClaughey, Harriet C. Wood, Samantha E. Sheppard, Frances M. Emmons, Louise O. Sterling, Grace Jenkins, M. Waley, Mary E. Pettengill, E. Butts, Helen McCartney, Maggie Dougall, Mary Black, Jane Dougall, and Lydia M. Phelps.

On motion the certificates were granted.

Mr. Ryder from the Committee on Appointments reported the following: Miss Hallock from Brainard to Jones; Miss Kirby to Scammon; Miss Combs from Foster to Scammon; Miss Gaffery to Kinzie; Misses Atwood and Drake to Franklin; Miss Moore from Kinzie to Moseley; Miss Ransom to Foster; Misses Miller and Adair to Ogden; Misses Wright and Case to Newberry; Miss Trimingham to Skinner; Miss Rice from Bridgeport to Moseley; Miss LeBoutz to Bridgeport.

Mr. Wicker, from the Committee on Janitors and Supplies, stated that the increase in expenses this term would be in the neighborhood of $3 per cent.

Mr. Wentworth, from the Committee on the High School, reported adversely to the manner in which the usual High School exhibitions are conducted. He was in favor of giving all the pupils a show, and not a few favored ones.

Mr. Wells stated that the discrimination was based on merit.

Mr. Wells reported the following tenders of resignation, which on motion were accepted: Miss McIntyre, Miss Southworth, Miss Jones, Miss Lewis, Miss Brown and Miss Thatcher.

Mr. Wicker offered a suggestion that an extra assistant teacher be furnished to the Franklin, Skinner, Washington and Foster Schools.

On motion of Mr. Wentworth it was referred to the Committee on the Appointment of Teachers, to report at the next meeting.

The election of a Principal for the South Chicago school was next proceeded with, resulting in the choice of Mr. Webb.

Mr. Wicker moved that Mr. Blackman, the music teacher, be placed upon an equality with the principals of the schools, and his salary be $1,000.

On motion of Mr. Newberry the matter was laid on the table, after which, on motion the Board adjourned.

ASSAULT WITH A DEADLY WEAPON.—[illegible]

A Howe's circus, and on Friday evening, in company with a friend, he went into a drinking saloon on Dearborn street, where he was introduced to the defendant, who immediately accused him of having [illegible] with his lady. He denied the accusation when Burnett used some disgusting epithets and struck him over the head with a loaded wo stick, inflicting such severe injuries that surgical aid had to be called into requisition. The prisoner's head was to be exhibited in court, shaved and strapped, presented the appearance of considerable maltreatment. Burnett asked for a continuance of the case for ten days, which was granted.

QUOTA OF COOK COUNTY.

Correcting the Enrollment Lists—A Fund of Half a Million Dollars Proposed to be Raised—Meeting in Metropolitan Hall.

Pursuant to a public call, a large and enthusiastic meeting convened on Saturday evening at Metropolitan Hall, to take the necessary steps to prevent the draft by raising volunteers.

At 8 o'clock Charles Walker, Esq., called the meeting to order, after which L. C. Irwin, Esq., read the call, which was listened to with great attention.

On motion of Mr. Walker, H. G. Colvin, Esq., was appointed chairman, but he failing to appear, J. Y. Munn, Esq., was called to the chair, amid loud cheers. After the applause had subsided, he stated that this meeting stood upon a platform upon which men of all parties might meet in harmony. The question to be decided to-night is how we shall fill up the call, in order to meet the demands of the Government in the present trying hour. The question is not one which will suffer discussion. We must go to work and raise the men. If not by draft, then by volunteers. We must not let it be said that after all Chicago has done, the draft had to be resorted to at last. We must raise money to induce volunteers. We must pay them liberally, but not extravagantly.

The following officers were then appointed:

President—Ira Y. Munn.

Vice Presidents—Peter Shuttler, Wm. Wheeler, Marty Nelson, Fred Tuttle, C. G. Wicker, Alderman J. B. Roberts, Turant King, Charles Randolph, Thomas Church, F. W. Gates, B. W. Raymond.

Secretaries—J. W. Sheahan, A. Shuman, R. M. Hough, H. M. Chase, G. Mages, Wm. Vocke, W. H. Matteson, H. M. Bagnola.

Charles Walker, Esq., from the committee on resolutions, read the following report, after which he made a few remarks on the necessity of Chicago raising her quota without drafting:

The committee to whom was referred the correction of the enrollment list of Cook county, preparatory to the coming draft, and to propose means to fill up our quota of men, and avoid if possible the same, have had the whole subject under consideration, and beg leave to report.

They found it impossible to proceed at all without a copy of the enrollment list. This work was put in charge of a committee, and copies procured, and directed to be sent to each ward for inspection. There has not been sufficient time since procuring the copies to come at precise results, but so far as heard from, none of the wards are correctly taken, and some of them egregiously erroneous.

The Committee are well satisfied that a corrected enrollment would reduce the number of men subject to draft from 25 to 33 per cent, and deem it of great importance that the work should be prosecuted vigorously, getting all the names of men not liable to a draft stricken from the roll, and thereby greatly reduce our quota of men to be furnished. The Committee are fearful that Cook county has not been credited all the men that she has enlisted, and caused to be enlisted for the war, and to accomplish the correction, and get a perfect enrollment list, containing only the names of men liable to the draft, and to get our credits properly corrected, so as to determine the just quota of Cook county, and the number of men she owes the Government, will require time and funds, as it will be necessary to employ clerks to perform the service. And hoping that business men and capitalists of Chicago and Cook county will come forward and give their aid, both in counsel and funds, your Committee offer the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:

Resolved, That the committee be instructed to continue their labors and correct the enrollment list as far as the same can be done.

Resolved, That the committee petition the Board of Supervisors of Cook county to appropriate a sum not exceeding half a million of dollars, and issue certificates or scrip of indebtedness to pay as a bounty to soldiers that will enlist to make up our quota.

Resolved, That the executive and financial committee appointed at the former public meetings, be requested to apportion to each capitalist and tax payer in the city and county, as near as may be the proper amount that such party should subscribe to the said county certificates or scrip, and that they urge the prompt payment of such subscription, the means of so soliciting to be left to their discretion.

Mr. Chase arose to second the adoption of the report, and said that the enrolment list for the Tenth Ward was incorrect, there being some sixty exempts on the roll, and it is fair to presume from this that the roll for the whole city is very incorrect and needs revision.

Ald. Sheridan said that under the call from Springfield our quota was stated at 4,350, but if the enrolment were corrected, it would only be in the neighborhood of 1,200. The highest vote cast in the Fifth Ward was 987, and under a corrected enrolment the quota would only be [illegible] men. The quota is stated at 149 men, an error of about 100 men. This Ward has given one-half of its able population already, and ought now to be exempt. The Fourth Ward is only subject to 75 men, and the Fifth Ward 148 men—the Fourth with a larger population giving less than the Fifth with a smaller population.

Mr. Munn again rose and said it was the duty of all exempts to have their names taken off, and it was equally the duty of the citizens that the exempts should be looked up.

The resolutions were then unanimously carried. Mr. Haynes then offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to obtain a certified copy from the books of the Clerk of the county of Cook, of the highest number of votes ever polled in the county of Cook, and that the same committee be directed to obtain a certified copy of the number enrolled by the Provost Marshal, for the purpose of being placed in the hands of a committee to proceed to Washington to ask a revision of said enrollment list.

Col. Hough stated that there were 600 more names enrolled in the 4th ward than there were men. All the wards in the city are in a similar situation. The speaker believed that if these representations are made at Washington, there is no doubt that redress will be given. It is proposed to call a meeting of the Supervisors, to issue scrip in amounts of from $50 to $1,000, to be sold to purchasers to raise money, this to be legalized by the next Legislature.

Mr. Randolph was opposed to the resolution. We have not succeeded in correcting the enrollment list. We ought to have a new list, but if we now ask it, the people may become careless and omit looking after the correction.

Mr. Brooks stated that during the time it will take to correct the enrollment list we can have our quota filled, and need not ask any odds.

Col. Hancock stated that our quota will not exceed 1,500 or 1,600 men. Our quota is 2,964, but deducting the enlistments since July 1st, the number will be in the neighborhood of 1,500 or 1,600 men. He hoped that these men would be recruited by volunteering and not by drafting.

Mr. Brooks' resolution was then put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

The chair then urged the audience to use every endeavor to correct the rolls.

The following committee on Mr. Brooks' resolution was then appointed: W. L. Church, J. C. Wicker and J. P. Brooks.

The meeting then adjourned.

Naval Enlistments.

We republish the following from our evening contemporary, without having been requested to do so, as it contains an answer to our queries of Saturday morning last. We wish, however, to state that the TRIBUNE has done no injustice to Captain Barty. We accused him of nothing; we simply asked him for an explanation:

Captain Barty has on file four distinct orders of Provost Marshal General Fry. The first states that enrolled men can enlist only where enrolled. The second is in substance that substitutes may be sworn into service for one, two or three years, and be credited to the localities where their principals reside. The third provides that recruits who are not enrolled may be credited to any State. The fourth orders that those enrolled may select their places of credit, if not enrolled.

Capt. Barty is charged with the duty of enlisting and mustering into service all naval recruits for the Northwest. The localities from Cleveland to St. Paul unite in sending here all recruits for the navy.

Under the first order given above, all volunteer recruits enrolled here are credited to Chicago. Under the second order, a citizen of Maine or Oregon is at liberty to come here, procure an alien substitute, and have him credited to Maine. By the third and fourth orders, alien volunteers can choose for themselves the localities to which they will be credited.

Capt. Barty once appealed to our county committee to pay a local bounty to seamen. His request was refused, on the ground that the prize money was an adequate recompense. What were the consequences of this policy? Enrolled men desiring to enter the service will await their liberty after escaping the draft, and go as substitutes—thus realizing a pecuniary benefit for their families. Alien residents desiring to enlist engage as substitutes for men from other States and are credited thereto—thereby securing a handsome endowment. Alien volunteers accept large State bounties and request to be credited in accordance therewith.

It is claimed that our alien population exceeds that which is liable to the draft. Is it not evident that, by the offer of a commensurate bounty, our quota could have been filled from this class?

TROTTING IN CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.—Apropos of the present spirited attempts to raise the standard of horseflesh in Chicago, is the following paragraph, which we clip from *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*:

"A green horse has recently been brought on here from Chicago, of whom it is boasted that he can trot wonderfully fast. Thirty-one seconds to the quarter, and half a mile in one minute and four seconds are what the parties talk about. Of course, the notion of the said parties is, 'here is the horse for Mr. Bonner to jump at.' But the latter is too wary a bird to be caught with chaff, and immediately proposed that the parties should set their bay horse the three little tasks that his gray mare has done. Thus, if he cyphers up those small sums in arithmetic, Mr. Bonner will be willing to give the owners twice as much as they ask for him, and throw the gray mare into the bargain. This is fair, we think. It is something like what Mr. Bonner proposed to the Maine gentleman who offered to sell him 'the best horse in the world.' 'I don't want the best horse in the world,' said Robert, 'unless he can beat my gray mare.' The three feats of the mare are, first, half a mile to wagon and driver of 325 lbs., in 1:11¼. A mile to wagon and driver of 325 lbs., in [illegible]. Two miles to wagon and driver of 366 lbs., [illegible]. If the Chicago horse can beat these, let him 'sail in.'"

Soldier's Home.

The following are the donations to the Soldier's Home for the month of August:

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

The past week has been a comparative failure in the line of amusements, the great traitors' show beating all else hollow, and distracting materially from their power to draw. That master sticking plaster, the Copperhead Convention, drew together almost all—certainly the very creme de la creme of treason in the Northern States, and the other minor theatres, like smoky comets, refused to draw at every hand on the last show. [illegible]

[illegible]

McVicker's has presented the "noble lord" and "his brother Sam" in a manner which has elicited unbounded applause from those who witnessed his inimitable imitations. Our American Cousin at Home is a piece which, in his hands, is very taking; though run considerably, it has never yet run down. The day may yet come for us, and, in which case we believe Chanfrau has some hopes of finding his brother, or, in other words, of appearing in a new play entitled "Sam Found." McVicker will present the "Hidden Hand" on Monday evening with Chanfrau mixed in. We do not indicate the part he will take. Chanfrau always shows a good hand and plays his cards to perfection. His benefit on Friday evening sufficiently showed the appreciation in which he is held here, it was a bumper. Mr. Neagle, a well known actor, will join the company in the course of the ensuing week.

The Museum is open. On Saturday the Lecture Room was full, afternoon and evening, the Copperhead glory having departed. The "Love Knot" was given in a style worthy of the best theatre at home or abroad. Messrs. Wood & Whitman modestly call their entertainment hall a "Lecture Room." It is so in one sense—many a sermon has been preached there, and a moral lesson taught which if properly memorized will undoubtedly benefit the listeners. The old company has returned with several additions, including Miss Lotta and Miss Howard. Light pieces are in order during the first three days of the coming week. It is expected that about Thursday the "Duke's Motto" will be reproduced. The idea is a good one. The piece was achieving complete success when cut short by the vacation. The Wild Men of Borneo are on the upper floor for a few days longer, and are well worthy of a visit.

Professor Anderson, Junior, holds forth nightly in the Academy of Music Hall. He will remain during the present week. His success in Chicago has not been commensurate with his merits; he is a first class magician, his tricks at least equaling any ever before produced in this city. The "Second Sight" is clearly understood, and the trick is the [illegible] beats the Davenport boys hollow.

The "Varieties" managers are making extra exertions to please, and succeed. The sisters Estelle and Celestine, dancers, and J. H. Carle, the celebrated banjoist, come on the stage this week, which is also the last of the favorite Clara Butler. Robinson & Howe's Circus has been here during the week.

The Chicago Driving Park Association has arranged for a series of trots to come off this week over their course, of more than usual interest to sporting men.

A foot race for one thousand dollars is understood to come off on the Brighton course on Monday afternoon.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Young Men's Bible Class meets every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in room No. 15, Methodist Church Block. Strangers are invited to attend.

The Sabbath morning service of the First Baptist Church will be held, until further notice, in the lecture room of the Unitarian Church, on Wabash avenue, corner of Hubbard Court. Sabbath school at 9½ a. m. Public worship at 10:30 a. m., and 7:45 p. m., every Sabbath. Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. Everts. The prayer meeting is held every Friday evening at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

Rev. Joseph Haven, D. D., will preach in Union Park Congregational Church to-day. Morning service at 10½; evening, 7½; Sabbath School 3 o'clock p. m.

Rev. E. B. Tuttle, post Chaplain of Camp Douglas, left for the East on Friday, on business connected with the new Parish of St. Luke in this city, and to recuperate his impaired health. During his absence of two weeks his congregation is kindly invited to attend service in St. James Church.

Rev. B. W. Cobb, general agent of the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission, will address the congregation at the Plymouth Church, this morning, at 10½. A full attendance is requested.

The corner-stone of the new edifice of the First Baptist Church, on Wabash avenue, will be laid on Monday afternoon next at 4 o'clock. This edifice is to cost upwards of $100,000, and will be one of the very finest pieces of church architecture in the Northwest. The exterior is to be built entirely of Illinois granite, with a steeple 230 feet in height. The plans will be on exhibition on Monday afternoon, during the exercises. All who feel an interest in the material as well as moral prosperity of Chicago are invited to be present.

Rev. H. Whipple will preach a funeral sermon at Park Avenue M. E. Church, corner of Park avenue and Robey street, at 10½ o'clock a. m., on the occasion of the death of Mrs. John Kipper. Subject—"Death the last enemy" vanquished.

Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., will preach at Park Avenue, corner of Park avenue and Roby street, at 7½ o'clock this evening.

The first anniversary of the Juvenile Miss. Society of the Wabash avenue M. E. S. S. will be held to-day, at 3 p. m., in the church, corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison st. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. W. D. Skelton, of this city; W. C. Carter, Esq., of Milwaukee, and by the pastor, Rev. R. L. Collier. A pleasant time is anticipated, and all are cordially invited to attend.

The new church of the German M. E. Society, on Clybourne avenue, North Chicago, will be dedicated to-day. The order of services will be: 10 o'clock a. m., Sermon and Dedication, by Rev. Wm. Nast, D. D., editor of the "Christliche Apologete;" 3 o'clock p. m., English Sermon, by Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D.; 7½ o'clock p. m., Lecture on German Methodism, by Rev. W. Nast, D. D., in the Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

Rev. Geo. D. Cummins, D. D., after a summer's vacation has returned to Chicago. Service will be held in Trinity Church, commencing at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

The Annual Convention of clergymen and lay delegates from the Episcopal Churches of the diocese of Illinois, will be held in the Bishop's Church on the corner of Peoria and West Washington streets, during the week succeeding the present. The convention will assemble on Wednesday, the 14th. Divine service will commence at 10 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Warren H. Roberts. Thursday evening will be devoted to a meeting at which will be discussed the subject of "christian unity."

Jeremiah A. Grinnell, an acknowledged minister of the Society of Friends, from Lafayette, Ind., will attend meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association room, No. 15 Methodist Church Block, at 11 o'clock this morning. All are invited.

The hour for services at Camp Douglas is 7 o'clock in the evening. Sunday School at 9½ o'clock. Service, with sermon, at the United States General Hospital at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The building is located on Eighteenth street.

The Bishop's Church, on the corner of West Washington and Peoria streets, is open for divine service on Sunday at 10:30 a. m., and at 7:30 p. m. There will be seven services at present.

Rev. N. D. Williamson will preach at the Livingston Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets, to-day at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. A cordial welcome extended to all.

St. James' Church will be open as usual all summer every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 5 p. m.

Preaching at the South Congregational Church, corner of Calumet avenue and 26th street, at 10½ o'clock by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Wright.

Services will be held in the Westminster Church, on the corner of Ontario and Dearborn streets, at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the pastor—Rev. J. A. Wright.

The Union Park Baptist Church is open for divine service to-day at the usual hour—morning and evening. Rev. James Dixon, D. D., pastor.

St. Paul's Church—Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., pastor—will be re-opened for religious services this day; morning and evening services at the usual hours. The pastor will preach.

The congregation of Grace Church will worship at No. 611 State street to-day at 10½ a. m. and at 7½ p. m.

Rev. W. M. Humphrey, having returned to the city, will occupy the pulpit of his church—First Presbyterian—morning and evening to-day as usual.

Service morning and evening in the South Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Jackson street and Third avenue. The Pastor, Rev. W. W. Harsha, has returned from vacation and resumes his labors to-day. He will also preach at 4 p. m. in the M. E. Church, corner Roby street and Park avenue, west side.

Communion services will be held in the M. E. Church this morning at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. E. M. Boring. He will preach at 7:45 p. m. Subject—True Penitents, how produced.

Preaching by the Pastor at the North Star Mission, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets, to-day at 10½ a. m. Sabbath School Concert at 3 p. m. Prayer and conference in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

There will be services in the Ohio street Church, on Wabash avenue, at 10½ o'clock a. m. this morning, when Rev. Alfred Eddy will preach. All are invited.

Services at the Jefferson street M. E. Church, at the usual hours of service. Conducted by the Pastor.

Frank Wadsworth, of Portland, Maine, will speak on the subject of Spiritualism in Metropolitan Hall, morning and evening.

Preaching to-day at the usual hour of morning service, in the Christian Church, located on Monroe street between Aberdeen and Rucker. Sunday School at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Services are resumed to-day in the Church of the Holy Communion. Rev. E. W. Hager, the rector, has returned, and will officiate. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

The regular services will be resumed in Unity Church, corner of Chicago avenue and Dearborn street, this morning at half past ten. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Robert Collyer.

Rev. Mr. Judkins, of the Troy Conference, will preach in the Clark street M. E. Church, at 10½ [illegible].

United States Christian Commission.

The United States Christian Commission acknowledges the receipt of the following additional donations since the last published acknowledgment:

Collection at Union meeting, Belvidere, by H. D. Waterman, $462.89; Union meeting, South Bend, Ind., by J. M. Strong, $1,161; Dr. James Eddy, Lowell, Knox county, Mich., $7.75; additional from Rockford, Ill., by Rev. Theo. Kerr, $3.50; Union Fast Day offering of M. E. and Congregational churches, Winnebago, by D. J. Holmes, [illegible]; [illegible]

U. P. Church, Monmouth, per Thomas Johnson, $32.30; Chalmers S. S. Macomb, $5, per H. Blackburn, $3; Scott's Church, Lewiston, Ill., per John Lessee, $5; Union meeting at [illegible], per A. W. Hall, $12.20; [illegible] School District No. 5, Rockford, per Rev. Thomas Kerr, $20.00; Wm. C. Reynolds, [illegible]; [illegible] Fast Day Coll., Sparta, Mich., per B. W. Faitts, $14.50; F. J. Farman, Grand Rapids, Mich., $5.00; [illegible]; Union meeting, Goshen, Ind., per Rev. D. M. Strong, $115.60; collected at [illegible], per Rev. D. [illegible]; Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Ill., per Rev. J. Seaford, $20.00; Presbyterian Church, Washington, per Rev. Charles Phillips, $12.77; proceeds of lecture at Oconto, Wis., per Augustus Cole, $32.00; collection at Bryan Hall, $2.00; collected at a meeting of citizens of Danville, Ill., $41; by a citizen of Kendalville, Ind., per J. M. Strong, $10.10; Mrs. Hiram Hibbard, Chicago, $7; Oakaloosa Branch Church Committee, by Dr. Charles Beardsley, Secretary, $260; citizens of Lisenser, Ind., $24.25; M. E. Church, Sturgis, Mich., $12; meeting at Warsaw, per J. M. Strong, $21; meeting at Union City, [illegible], by Rev. J. M. Strong, $10; Beloton and Brandine School Districts, by Asa Bailey, Secretary, $41.00. Total $7,061.10. Previously acknowledged, $22,529.51. Grand total, $29,590.78.

Ninety-two dollars previously acknowledged from the Baptist Church of Monmouth, should have been from the First Presbyterian Church of Monmouth; also forty dollars credited to Chalfield, Illinois, ten dollars of which is from Mrs. C. G. Ripley. Contributions are earnestly solicited. Send money to B. F. Jacobs, Secretary, and stores to Christian Commission, 109 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

S. P. FARRINGTON, Treas.

SAFE BLOWING.—On Thursday night last one or more burglars effected an entrance to the office of the wood yard corner of Market and Monroe streets, and blew open the safe. Their perseverance netted them—seventy cents in postal currency. A paying job.

Our Quota.

Editors Tribune:

I have been reading the report of the meeting at Metropolitan Hall, and to me it seems but little advancement has been made in the right direction, and day after day is passing by, and we are hardly any nearer filling our quota. There are thousands of men in the city who are ready and willing to give of their means to consummate this object, and there are thousands of able-bodied men who stand ready to shoulder the musket, if a liberal bounty could be obtained, with which the wolf might be kept from the door of their homes during their absence. All are waiting for some organization, and while the committee appointed are doing the work allotted to them, why will not some of our prominent men organize another committee, and offer a bounty of say five hundred dollars, cash, for volunteers? I'll warrant you, Messrs. Editors, the men will be forthcoming. But how to raise the means? Here is a plan. Say, appoint three men (one for each side of the river), of each kind of business, trade or profession, and send them out collecting $10, $50, $100, $500, or $500, from any person who is willing to subscribe, and let the list be published of those who give and the amounts, at the same time let the organized committee call for volunteers at $500 per man, and pay as long as the money holds out, and there will be no trouble about filling our quota. Will there be any trouble, Messrs. Editors? The advantages of this plan are these: Father Abraham will have his soldiers, the soldiers families will be provided for during the coming winter, and Cook county will escape the draft. Set the ball in motion, Mr. Editor, and there are hundreds who will give their services for the cause. Count on me to do my share, and "I'm not unknown to fame."

MANUFACTURER.

LOCAL MATTERS.

South Side Union League.—The S. S. U. L. A., will hold a meeting on Monday eve, (5th inst.) at Warren Hall, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Fourth Ward Avoid the Draft—Attention!—An adjourned mass meeting will be held at Ulich's Hotel on State street, Monday, September 5th, at 7½ p. m., to take measures to avoid the draft in the Fourth Ward. The quota can be raised. Prompt action will save us. Let every man in the Ward attend.

☞ The following letter is from Dr. J. H. Jordan, of Cincinnati, to Dr. Wilson, of Pittsburg, Penn., in answer to a letter of inquiry concerning Dr. James' abilities in the treatment of private diseases. Dr. Wilson knowing Dr. Jordan was acquainted with Dr. James.

Dr. J. H. Jordan was physician to the Cincinnati Cholera Hospital during the summer of 1849, and was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Materia Medica in the American Medical Institute of Louisville, Ky., in 1850, '51, and '52. Dr. Jordan is now, or was when last heard from, practicing in Cincinnati (only one day's travel from Chicago by the Air Line), where the doubting can refer to him. Here is the letter referred to:

"CINCINNATI, July 5, 1862.

"DR WILSON—Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiries, I would say that I have known Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, and now of Chicago, Illinois, off and on for the last twelve years, and I think I may safely say that, as his equal, if profession, I do not know his superior. I knew him two years in New Orleans, and three summers in this city, and in both places I had occasion frequently to recommend patients wanting treatment in his line to him, and he was successful and gave the most perfect satisfaction. He has from the start made the study of what are called special diseases a specialty, and, I believe, been most eminently successful. I know of no one to whom I would sooner recommend a patient or a friend needing treatment of that kind, or for any of the kindred complaints of chronic diseases which he has made his study, than to him. You can, I think, safely recommend or send such patients to him, in case you do not wish to treat them yourself.

Yours truly, J. H. JORDAN, M. D."

Dr. James cures syphilis, seminal weakness, and all diseases of the blood, skin, and generative organs.

Dr. James' office and parlors are 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets. Ten separate rooms, and all consultations confidential. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. sept-q403-1t

Valuable Medical Advice.—Those who are suffering from disease in its various forms and wish to be treated successfully and confidentially, cannot do better than consult Dr. Bigelow, at his office, No. 179 South Clark street, on the corner of Monroe. The Doctor has now been established in this city for two years, and in the course of that time has secured a large, valuable and rapidly extending practice. He is a thoroughly educated physician, and parties placing themselves in his hands may rely upon having the best resources of professional skill brought to their relief. Indigestion, dyspepsia, consumption, scrofula, and the long list of chronic diseases found in him a successful combatant. To cases of a private and confidential nature he has paid marked attention, and it is not too much to say that hundreds in this city have been rescued from a life of misery and perhaps, premature death, through his agency. Scores of ladies and gentlemen in this city are ready to testify to his ability and success, as displayed in the case of themselves or friends.

There are but few private physicians who, making the treatment of private diseases a special object of study, are entitled to confidence. In the great majority of cases, the so-called venereal practitioner reads a book or two, and, depending only on the gullibility of the public and the natural indisposition of his victims, to expose his extortionate ignorance, gives himself the name of Doctor and commences a series of impositions. Dr. Bigelow is a graduate of one of the best medical colleges, and his professional career has amply justified the granting of his diploma. He never takes a case without being assured that he can effect a cure, and so accurate is his judgment that his diagnosis never fails. The afflicted may visit him in perfect confidence and they will receive the best attention, and the most scientific treatment, and be treated confidentially. sept-q330-1t.

☞ Paper Hanging, &c., &c., at N. York prices. F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph St. au27-p794-3t

A "Cough," "Cold," or Irritated Throat, if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable. *Brown's Bronchial Troches* reach directly the affected parts and give almost instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches" which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York; Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N. Y.; N. P. Willis, New York; Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate; Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston; Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N. Y.; Surgeons in the army, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

Sept4-1854-1m-FM&W

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. ly3-n284-1m

☞ House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing and Graining. Paper Hangings and Window Shades selling at wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph street. Box 5888. ly3-n633-1m

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall. ja10-1040-1f

Markets by Telegraph.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1864.

TOBACCO—Market for all grades a shade higher for lugs, with sales of 113 hhds, including 13 green and damaged lugs, at $8.00@10.75; 39 factory do at $11.00@17.50; 124 planter's do at $11.75@15.75; 17 common shipping leaf at [illegible]; 11 medium do at $18.50@[illegible]; 11 good and fine do at $[illegible]; and common and medium manufacturing leaf at $[illegible]; bids on 39 additional hhds were rejected.

FLOUR—Heavy and tending downward, with sales of 125 brls super at $9.37; 9,050 do single extra inspected, double lined and delivered, at $10.00; single extra at $10.12½; 150 do double extra at $10.25; 850 do do inspected, double head lined and delivered, at $11.00; and 200 do do at $10.75 ℞ brl.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and drooping, and at the close about 5c lower, with sales of 391 sacks common to fair at $1.80@1.97; 425 sacks fair and good at $2.00@2.08; 1,785 do prime at $2.10@2.15; 3,000 do strictly prime and choice at $2.17@2.26 do do at $2.25@. Corn firm and higher, with sales 130 sacks mixed white, at the North Missouri Railroad depot, at $1.52; at $1.55@1.58, and 661 do do mixed at $1.60; 2,040 do do very firm and active, closing higher. Sales comprised 190 to 260 sks (part in new sks) at [illegible]; new sks, at 94c, and 1,116 do at 80c ℞ bu. Barley—A small lot of 41 sks spring barley was sold at $1.40 ℞ bu, exclusive of sks.

PROVISIONS—There was considerable life in the market, and sales were reported of 14 and 15 casks pork hams, bacon clear sides at [illegible]; 7,000 lbs canvassed sugar-cured hams at 26c; 100 brls mess pork private, and 1,300 tierces city kettle-rendered lard at 21½c ℞ lb.

WHISKY—Firmer, and sales 80 brls, 175 and 30 do at $1.78 ℞ gal.

HAY—Holders were firmer, and sales were reported of 189 bales, to contractors, at $24.50 delivered, and 112 do tight pressed, to shippers, at $27.50 ℞ ton.

WOOL—Active and higher, with sales to-day of 6,000 lbs unwashed at 65@67c, and 5 do tub-washed at $1.00@1.12½ ℞ lb.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1864.

FLOUR—Declined—market dull—sales limited to small amounts at $10.75 for country extra.

GRAIN—Wheat 4@7c lower, with sales at Smith's of [illegible] bu at $2.05, but lowered to $2.02 on 'Change; [illegible] at $2 01 and $2.02 this evening. Market quiet at $2.01. Oats easier at 60c.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Saturday, Sept. 3.

CLEARED—Imperial, Lockport; S. A. Douglas No. 2, Seneca; Algonquin, Ottawa, 48,007 feet lumber; [illegible]; Alice, LaSalle, 35,158 feet lumber, 10,000 [illegible]; Coal Leaf, Joliet [illegible] feet lumber, 50,000 [illegible]; Lady Franklin, Lockport; D. Ross, do; R. G. Loomis do; Conveyance, do.

ARRIVED—J. Menard, LaSalle, 143 tons coal; Waterloo, Lasalle, 11,833 bu wheat.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1864.

UP—Barks Western Metropolis, Danube, Geraldine, Mechanic, Hamlight, Foote, Jacobite, [illegible], S. Scott, Hamilton, Alfred, Hartzell, [illegible], Monticello.

DOWN—None.

WIND—Northeast.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1864.

COTTON—Dull and unsettled and to lower, at $1.80 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—State and western dull and [illegible] lower. [illegible]

[illegible]

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Passenger	*10:00 a.m.	*2:25 a.m.
Evening Express	*5:00 p.m.	*1:00 p.m.
Night Express	*9:00 p.m.	*2:15 p.m.

GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Fulton Passenger	4:15 p.m.	6:35 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a.m.	3:35 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	10:00 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Rockford Passenger	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:50 a.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Detroit Express	*6:00 a.m.	*11:30 a.m.
Detroit Express	*6:00 p.m.	12:45 a.m.
Detroit Express	*10:00 p.m.	*6:15 p.m.

(*Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.*)

	Depart.	Arrive.
Morning Express	*6:00 a.m.	*11:30 a.m.
Night Express	*10:00 p.m.	*6:15 p.m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*6:00 a.m.	*9:15 p.m.
Evening Express	*6:00 p.m.	*11:30 a.m.
Night Express	*10:00 p.m.	2:45 a.m.

DETROIT TRAINS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express, via Adrian	*6:00 a.m.	*9:45 a.m.
Night Express, via Adrian	*10:00 p.m.	*11:30 p.m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail and Accommodation	*4:40 a.m.	*4:10 p.m.
Day Express	*7:30 a.m.	*6:30 p.m.
Mail Express	*6:30 a.m.	*9:00 p.m.
Night Express	*6:30 p.m.	*6:00 a.m.
Cin. & Louisville Express	*10:10 p.m.	*2:45 a.m.

(*Connecting With Pennsylvania Central R. R.*)

Leave Pittsburg	2:00 a.m.	2:35 p.m.	8:35 p.m.
" Harrisb'g	1:20 p.m.	9:45 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Arrive Philadel	5:30 p.m.	5:50 a.m.	10:40 a.m.
" N. York, via Allentown			1:55 p.m.
" N. York, via Philadel	10:05 p.m.	12:05 p.m.	2:55 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	11:50 a.m.
" Wash'ton	8:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:40 p.m.	8:10 a.m.

(*For Indianapolis and Louisville.*)

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:40 p.m.	8:10 a.m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Passenger	*9:15 a.m.	*9:00 p.m.
Night Passenger	*9:30 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:00 p.m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:35 a.m.	*7:45 a.m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:15 p.m.
" "	*4:00 p.m.	*5:30 p.m.
" "	*6:15 p.m.	*7:30 p.m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	9:30 a.m.	5:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:00 p.m.	9:30 a.m.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express Mail	9:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p.m.	9:30 p.m.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a.m.	4:50 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	5:10 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	5:10 p.m.	9:40 a.m.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	10:00 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	6:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:00 p.m.	8:40 p.m.
Evanston Special	2:30 p.m.	4:34 p.m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.
‡Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

At Toronto, C. W., on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Dr. Jennings, Miss ISABELLA PASSON, of Toronto, to Mr. GLEN JOHNSON, of Chicago.

On the 1st inst., at the Church of the Holy Communion, Geneva, N. Y., by the Rev. Mr. Dafter, Col. GEORGE H. BROWNE, of Providence, R. I., to MARY L., Daughter of the Hon. C. M. Baker, of the former place.

At Batavia, Ill., Sept. 1st, by Rev. Geo. C. Partridge, CHARLES W. PORTER, Esq., of Machias, Maine, to SUSAN E. LOCKWOOD, daughter of Hon. Samuel D. Lockwood.

DIED.

In this city, Sept. 3, 1864, Mrs. SARAH LIVESEY, wife of Joseph Livesey, aged 51 years. Funeral from the residence, No. [illegible] Desplaines street, to-day (Sunday), at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

General Notices.

EXTRA.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The Masses are Gathering,

THE PEOPLE ARE AWAKE,

AND

Manifest Great Enthusiasm

IN THE MATTER OF

Securing a Bargain

BARTLETT'S CLOTHING PALACE

IS DULY THRONGED.

The Mammoth Stock,
The Excellent Quality,
The Very Low Prices,

Render this the Favorite Resort for the Purchase of

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

Furnishing Goods

By every class of our citizens.

131 and 133 Randolph-St.,

(SHERMAN HOUSE BLOCK.)

sep1-2145-3tmtp

Auction Sales.

$20,000 WORTH INGRAIN, 3-PLY, VELVET, BRUSSELS AND OIL CARPETS, CANTON MATTING, &c.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A CARPET HOUSE, AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday & Wednesday, Sept. 6th and 7th, At Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. ☞ Particulars hereafter.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. aug28-q28-14t

PACKING HOUSE.—For sale at public auction, on Saturday, Sept. 10th, 1864, At 3 o'clock p. m., that certain Frame Packing House Archer Road, in the city of Chicago, formerly known as ALEXANDER BELL'S, more recently occupied by Gregston & Co., together with the fixtures, appurtenances, unexpired term of lease, &c. Also, a lot of Ground Alum Salt and Saltpetre. Sale on the premises. Terms, cash. For description, particulars, &c., apply to WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. sep3-p678-6twitp

30 DESIRABLE RESIDENCE Lots in the West Division AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Sept. 6th, at 3½ p.m., on the premises, we shall sell to the highest bidder, several desirable Building Lots in Block 20, [illegible], between Morgan and Walker, in Brand's Addition. One eighth cash and the balance in annual payments. For particulars see WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. aug25-p840-9t

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.

SUPERIOR NEW FURNITURE, CARPETS, ELEGANT PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS **At Auction.**

On TUESDAY, Sept. 6th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, a splendid assortment of PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Fine Parlor Suits, in Hair Cloth and Green Repp, Rosewood Book Case, Oak Marble Top Sideboard, Dining Chamber and Parlor Chairs of all kinds, CHAMBER SUITS—Elegant full marble Top French and Cottage Chamber Sets, the finest and best assortment ever offered in this city. MISCELLANEOUS GOODS at 11 o'clock—Linen Table Cloths, Towels, Linen Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents Hose. ALSO—Ladies' and Gents' Congress Gaiters, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c. ALSO—Carpets, Silver Plated Castors, Forks, Spoons, Mugs, &c., &c.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. sep4-q582-2t

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st. **Second hand Furniture, Carpets and Piano Forte AT AUCTION.**

On TUESDAY, SEPT. 6, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesroom, 46 & 48 Dearborn street, the entire furniture, Feather Beds, Pillows, Mattresses, Carpets, Stoves, &c., of a family breaking up housekeeping, also one rosewood case Piano Forte, in good order and a very fine instrument. It will be sold low. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers 44 46 & 48 Dearborn st. TRADE SALE **50 CRATES CROCKERY AT AUCTION.**

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, without reserve, fifty crates of the best quality of White Crockery. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, TRADE SALE OF **200 Crates assorted Glassware, 100 fine Silver-Plated Castors, 10,000 Cigars, AT AUCTION.**

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th, at 11 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALE OF CITY LOTS AND COUNTRY LANDS.—I will sell at my Real Estate Auction Rooms, [illegible] City Lots and Lands, [illegible]

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD AND R. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 5th, will be presented Morton's laughable comedy of

A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

Old Rapid	Mr Bradley
Young Rapid	Mr. Frank Aiken
Jessey Oatland	Miss Howard
Miss Vortex	Mrs. Stoneall

To conclude with the Farce of MR. AND MRS. WHITE.

Peter White	Mr. John Dillon
Mrs. Peter White	Miss Lotta

☞ THE WILD MEN OF BORNEO can be seen every day in the Main Hall of the Museum.

PRICES—Admission to Museum and Lecture Room 30 cents; Children under twelve years 15 cts; Dress Circle and Parquette, 15 cents extra; Orchestra Seats 25 cents; Private Boxes, $3 and $5; no extra charge for Reserved Seats; Box Book open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ Doors of Lecture Room open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8. Carriages should call at 10½.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Third week of the popular Comedian,

MR. CHANFRAU,

Who has been nightly greeted by crowded houses.

CHANGE OF TIME:—Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commence at 7¾.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, the great sensation Drama of

THE HIDDEN HAND.

This Drama will be revived with all its ORIGINAL AND STARTLING EFFECTS, NEGRO MELODIES AND BREAKDOWNS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.

VARIETY THEATRE.

Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.

G. M. CHADWICK, Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH, Acting and Stage Manager.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5th,

First appearance of the beautiful sisters,

ESTELLA & CELESTINE.

ALSO,

Mr. J. H. CARLE, The Great Banjoist.

M'LLE ELISE, Immense success of SIG. CONSTANTINE And WILLIAM SCOTT.

Doors open at 7½; Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

SCALE OF PRICES—Parquette 25 cents; Dress and Family Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $1; Single Seats in Boxes, 75 cents.

GRANDFATHER PIKE'S OLD FOLKS' CONCERT TROUPE, from Boston, to reorganize. Ladies and gentlemen, both vocal and instrumental, wishing to join this Troupe may address, by letter "A W S, Musical," Tribune office. sep4-q582-3t

EVANSTON CLAM BAKE

AT

EVANSTON, SEPTEMBER 8.

Ample Provisions for 1,000—Only that number of Tickets will be Sold.

Cars leave at 9 a.m. and return at 6 p. m. The gravel road is in splendid condition, and the drive beautiful for those who wish to go that way.

The Clam Bake is in genuine New England style, and an abundance of Clams, Oysters, Fish, Chowder, Fish Chowder, Sweet Corn, &c., &c. Cold Pork and Beans, Corned Beef, Ham, Tongue, Chickens, Sandwiches, Biscuits, Boston Brown Bread, Pumpkin and Squash Pies, Pickles, Ice Cream, Lemonade, Tea, Coffee, Melons, Fruits, Cake, &c., &c.

For amusement on the grounds, Ball Playing, Quoit Pitching, Swings, &c., so, brief Addresses by Rev. O. H. Tiffany and other popular speakers, in the Grove on the Lake Shore.

A Band will attend the Excursion, and play during the day.

Tickets for sale at Keen's Bookstore, Thompson's Restaurant, City Hotel, Tremont House and Briggs House. se3-q583-5t

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Substitutes, and substitutes furnished to any man, or company of men, or to towns or townships, or counties, desiring to fill their quotas. Application should be made without delay, that we may have time to fill the order. [illegible] Apply at the Agency of ISAAC R. HITT & CO. 65 Clark street.

WANTED—Substitutes. Substitutes wanted every day in view of the soon coming draft. Veterans and aliens from the age [illegible]. [illegible] Call at the War Claim Agency of ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 65 Clark street.

WANTED—Substitutes. One hundred men wanted for the Navy immediately. Cash bounties in hand and the largest bounties offering for one, two or three years. ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 65 Clark street.

WANTED—Enrolled citizens of every district in the State of Illinois can be assured substitutes upon payment of $10. I have men on hand at all times, at 97 Washington street. P. O. Box 6234. se4-q583-1w

WANTED—Recruits for U. S. Gunboat service. A few more young men now paid and the highest [illegible]. Call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—50 Gunboatmen immediately. Call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, Metropolitan Block, in the basement, recruiting office of WM. MURPHY & CO. Call and get the highest bounty paid in the city, cash in hand.

WANTED—Drafted men of the city of Chicago and State of Illinois to know that they can be furnished substitutes at the most reasonable terms and the shortest notice, by addressing Lock Box 6063 or apply at corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and recruits. Recruiting office at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. Call and get the highest cash bounty that is now paid in the city. W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes. Dear Sirs, after you have canvassed the city of Chicago, we would like you to give us a call, and we will prove to you that we can give the largest bounty to Substitutes and Recruits for the U. S. service. [illegible] WM. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—Gunboat men, and also men for U. S. navy service for one year, [illegible] W. MURPHY & CO., Randolph and Lasalle streets, under Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—To inform the patriotic citizens of Chicago, State of Illinois that they can now procure their Representative Recruits [illegible] Lock Box Post Office 6063, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] W. M. & CO.

WANTED—100 Substitutes for one, two and three years, aliens or veterans, in the Army or Navy. I will pay the highest cash bounty ever paid in this city, at 97 Washington st. Post Office Drawer 6234.

WANTED—We will pay to men and boys to go in the navy for one, two or three years' service as much or more than any other recruiting office in the city. [illegible] WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street.

WANTED—To say to the many parties in other States who have applied to us to furnish them substitutes, that we have confined our operations to the County of Cook, and have not and do not intend to furnish any men to be credited to the quota of any State but Illinois. WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark st.

WANTED—To inform the public that we are prepared to furnish Substitutes at the lowest price for which they can now be procured. Less than one week intervenes between this and the draft. Delays are dangerous. First come first served. WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark st., Chicago.

WANTED—That those subject to draft should understand that the cheapest manner of avoiding the risk of being forced into the army is to pay WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to insure them substitutes in case they are drafted. Call and see about it.

WANTED—Substitutes for the army and navy, for one, two or three years, and the highest bounty paid at the Central Western Claim Agency of WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street.

WANTED—Substitutes for one year, to go in the Navy. Old Salts preferred. Substitutes can go to the [illegible] River or to the Atlantic coast, as they prefer, and have all the chances for prize money. We will pay the highest bounty paid in the city. WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street.

WANTED—Substitutes and recruits wanted and furnished. The highest cash bounty paid in hand. Can have choice of regiments. Substitutes and recruits furnished on all times. Apply at 123 Lake street, Room 25, upstairs. P. O. Box 3251. G. W. BONHAM & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Who wants a Substitute or Representative? Call at BONHAM & CO.'S Office, Room 25 Garrett Block, corner of Randolph and State streets, up-stairs, and leave your orders.

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence. Four young officers in the veteran service desire to correspond with any of all of the rich, witty and beautiful ladies of the North, especially of Northern Indiana. Object—fun, love and matrimony. Letters containing photographs will receive prompt attention. Please address Capt. JOHN W. FERGUSON, Capt. JAMES KIRKPATRICK, Capt. HARRY REMER, or Capt. HARRY HAMMOND, 44th Ind. Vet. Vol. Post Guards, Chattanooga, Tenn. se4-q582-3t

Lost.

LOST—$5.00 Reward. A Pocket Memorandum Book, containing lists of Drugs and chemicals. The finder will be paid $5.00 upon leaving it at 57 South Water street. It is of value only to the owner.

LOST—In the neighborhood of the Post Office, a Pocket Book, containing bills amounting to $15 or $20. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 241 Lake st.

STOLEN—Aug. 4th 1864, from the subscriber, at Chillicothe, Ill., one [illegible] Bond, No. 21,981. D. F. MARSH. Persons are warned from receiving same. au15-q615-3t

Estrayed.

ESTRAYED—One liver colored setter dog from the Hatteliey House, corner of Clark and North Water streets, at 9 o'clock, Aug. 31st. A liberal reward will be given when returned to the above address. G. L. METZKER.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, FULTON, ILL.

This popular institution (the only military School in the Western States), is now organized as a Public Institution, and will open its fall session September [illegible]. [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the most wonderful invention of the age. [illegible] Address M. DE GRAND, 208 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Agents in every town and county to sell our Natural Weather Indicator. Warranted to predict the changes of the weather a day in advance. [illegible] Box 3205, Chicago, Ill. Office 15 Portland Block.

WANTED—Agents in every town, city and county, to sell our new Campaign Badges and Medals. [illegible] J. T. COTHING & CO. Post Office Box 613.

WANTED—Agents to sell Bingley's Animated Nature—an splendid volume, royal octavo, 750 pages. [illegible] Address HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 113 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents in this city and every town and county west for History of the War, the most popular [illegible]. Address with stamp, E. M. KENNEDY, Publisher, 136 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents. Headquarters for Campaign Medals of the different Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. [illegible] P. O. Box 4493.

WANTED—$100 per Month. Active and reliable Agents in the Army and everywhere else to sell [illegible]. GAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Good Agents in every county in the Northwest, to sell Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas of the World—the best Atlas for the price in the United States. [illegible] JOHN C. WILCOX [illegible] E. E. LAMSON [illegible] Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Protestant German [illegible] to do general housework [illegible].

WANTED—Employment [illegible] Americans, [illegible]

WANTED—300 Ladies [illegible]

WANTED—A good [illegible] at Oriental Mills [illegible]

WANTED—A competent [illegible] to take charge of and run a flouring mill [illegible]

WANTED—On or before [illegible] 1st, a furnished house [illegible] Address P. O. Box 4893.

WANTED—A situation by a young man [illegible]

WANTED—A situation [illegible] by a man who [illegible] stationary engine. Address [illegible]

WANTED—A situation by an active young man who is [illegible] Post Office Box 137.

WANTED—Two or three men can be accommodated with good day board [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—Two young [illegible] wish to get day board [illegible]

WANTED—To adopt by [illegible] child, a female infant [illegible]

WANTED—Three or four [illegible] suitable for [illegible] P O Box 3854.

WANTED—To rent a house, with 6 or 8 rooms [illegible] P O Drawer [illegible]

WANTED—A Writing [illegible] Inquire of JONES & SMALL, 132 [illegible]

WANTED—To buy out a small capital [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—A good [illegible] wholesale Millinery house. Apply [illegible] 60 Lake street. WALSH & [illegible]

WANTED—A fine Brick [illegible] on West Washington street [illegible] No. 2 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—A competent [illegible] to act as Salesman in a Retail [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced [illegible] to work on business coats and pants [illegible] Box 387, Jacksonville, Ill.

WANTED—A young lady [illegible] Box 326, Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—Immediately, [illegible] gentleman and wife, with board [illegible] rooms in a private family [illegible] Address "BOARDING" [illegible] 1633, Chicago.

WANTED—A situation by a lady accustomed to [illegible] "J. D.," care box 6330.

WANTED—A respectable [illegible] woman [illegible] Address [illegible] 6662 Chicago P. O.

WANTED—To rent, on or before Sept. 20th, a Cottage [illegible] by a small family [illegible] Box 2815.

WANTED—A Boy. [illegible] FISK'S, Nos. 53 and 55 Lake [illegible]

WANTED—By a German lady [illegible] thoroughly qualified to teach French [illegible] Box [illegible]

WANTED—To Bakers and [illegible] a situation wanted by [illegible] Tribune to "J. D."

WANTED—To rent, a [illegible] house or part of a house [illegible] Box 3941.

WANTED—Photograph [illegible] perfection [illegible]

WANTED—By a competent book-keeper of many years experience [illegible]

WANTED—Board in a [illegible] family, or where there are but few other boarders [illegible] Address Box 1575.

WANTED—Safe wanted. [illegible] 3236, stating size or weight [illegible]

WANTED—Two good [illegible] Machine Shop, 28, 28 and 30 Griswold [illegible]

WANTED—To rent. A [illegible] of four or six rooms, or upper rooms [illegible]

WANTED—A boy from fourteen to sixteen years of age in the wholesale [illegible] Address P. O. Drawer [illegible]

WANTED—To sell one half [illegible] Hardware, Tin and Stove Store [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—Agents. To sell [illegible] Campaign Text Book [illegible] Address CLARKE & CO., 83 Washington [illegible] P. O. Box 4751.

WANTED—Information of [illegible] Harrington, 15 years old [illegible] Harrington, at the above place.

WANTED—By the 10th of [illegible] furnished suit of rooms [illegible] Box 1783.

WANTED—Every married [illegible] send for SEALED CIRCULAR [illegible] Dr. S. BACHELOR [illegible] City, Ill.

WANTED—A Steward to take charge of a HOMŒOPATHIC [illegible]

WANTED—A Governess [illegible] family residing in Northern [illegible] thorough [illegible] English, French, Vocal [illegible] Oconto County, Wis.

WANTED—For the Government [illegible] in the Quartermaster's Department [illegible] C. M. BABCOCK, Government Agent.

WANTED—1,000 tons [illegible] scrap iron, for which we will pay the market price. [illegible] C. & BROWN & CO.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Cottage house, six rooms, on Wright street, half block from horse cars. Immediate possession. Price $1,600. J. L. LEE, 66 Clark st.

FOR SALE—A two-story House and Lot, with 9 rooms, and with all modern improvements, situated on Newberry street, between Taylor and Twelfth streets. It is two blocks from the Blue Island avenue horse railroad. I will take some improved property for part pay, the balance on time. Price $3,500. Inquire on the premises. JOHN KENNEDY.

FOR SALE—House and Lot No. 11 Fourth avenue. House contains six rooms, closets, &c., with a good barn in the rear. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—Ten or twelve Carriages, Business and Saddle Horses. Can be seen on Van Buren street, between Michigan and Wabash avenues.

FOR SALE—Ten thousand Connecticut seed Cigars at $20 per thousand; [illegible] Principe Cigars [illegible] 232 South Clark street, in the basement of the Clarendon House.

FOR SALE—A Grocery or Light Express Wagon, with or without horse and harness. Also, a Store Platform Counter and Tea Scales, &c. Address Post Office Box 1309.

FOR SALE—I wish to sell one of the best paying PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES, with the instruments, furniture, stock and chemicals in North Missouri, by the first of October. [illegible] GEO. B. THROOP, Hannibal, Mo.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a steam flouring and saw mill, known as the Eagle Mills, at Princeton, Illinois, with four run of French Burrs, capable of manufacturing 250 bbls of flour every 24 hours. [illegible] Address FARLOW & MOSS, Princeton.

FOR SALE—Lease, fixtures and furniture of a first class Hotel and Restaurant, now doing a good business. Call at 88 Monroe st. or address Box 1954, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A Vessel at a low price. A lumber vessel, well found and tight. [illegible] STEPHEN DIGGIE, 126 South Water street.

FOR SALE—Thirty five thousand prime oven molasses barrel staves and headings, in yard at Wilton, Cass County, Indiana. For particulars inquire of GEO. W. THOMASON, Lasalle [illegible]

FOR SALE—Flat Hoops, 200 m Flat Hoops of the best quality, just received and for sale by ALLMAN & DICKSON, Commission Merchants, 207 South Water street.

FOR SALE—To Lumbermen. For sale very cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for Chicago property at cash prices, a complete lumbering establishment on the Ocono River, Wisconsin. [illegible] JOHN MASON LOOMIS, 236 South Water street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A large and commodious Wine and Beer Saloon for sale on very reasonable terms, [illegible] on the corner of Kinzie and Kingsbury, streets.

FOR SALE—A span of well matched iron grey bay horses, fourteen hands high and six years old. Can be seen at the stable, corner of Erie and North Clark streets.

FOR SALE—A Retail and Prescription Drug Store, now doing a good business and well established five years, for sale at [illegible] SMITH & DWYER, Wholesale Druggists, 92 and 94 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—The whole or half interest in a light manufacturing business that [illegible] Address "E F," Box 6265, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Locomotive Boilers, 28 feet long, 36 inch tubes, fire box with water back, steam drum—all complete and in good order. Also two or three Fire Boxes [illegible] Apply to GRIFFIN BROS.

FOR SALE—Blendon Saw Mill Machinery. Two engines, three boilers [illegible] WM. ROVEN, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

FOR SALE—The Building and lease of ground northwest corner of Madison and Jefferson sts. [illegible] Apply to L. B. O'CONNOR, at Smith & Frank's, 100 South Water st.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A small Cottage suitable only for a small family, on State st., near Sixteenth, with lease of ground until May 1st, 1866, rent of lot $40 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Inquire of J. M. FAIRBANK, No. 118 Franklin street.

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain if applied for soon, two three story brick houses and lots, on Washington street, east of Union Park, will be sold at about the cost of the buildings alone. ALSO, A Brick House of 11 rooms and lot on Willard Place near Washington street. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—The southeast quarter of section eleven, township thirty-eight, north of range thirteen east, situated on the Brighton road not far from the Brighton House. Cheap for cash. BOGUE & AYRES, 30 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—We have for sale many very desirable residence lots, North of Chicago Avenue and east of LaSalle Street, [illegible] OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—U. S. Marine Hospital at Chicago. In pursuance of the act of Congress, approved June 2, 1864, authorizing the sale of the U. S. Marine Hospital and grounds at Chicago, Illinois, [illegible]

In accordance with the act authorizing the sale, [illegible]

[illegible] Secretary of the Treasury.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A pleasant front room unfurnished, in a private family, without board. Good references given and required. Address P. O. Box 4317. Reference exchanged.

TO RENT—The two story brown stone house 411 North Lasalle street, containing nine rooms. Lot 50 feet front. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 51 Clark street.

TO RENT—Furnished Lodgings. The commodious and airy building, No. 12 South Water street, corner of Michigan avenue, has been newly refurnished as a Lodging House. [illegible] large closets, gas, and kept in order.

TO RENT—Desk room in an office in Metropolitan Block. Will rent to a broker, a merchant or a lawyer. Address Lock Drawer 6233, Chicago Post Office.

TO RENT—With satisfactory board, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen, in a desirable location on Wabash avenue, north of Harrison street, [illegible] Address Post Office Box 2214, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—A Store. The second, third, and fourth floor of a store on Lake street, for rent, with hoisting gear. Apply at 102 Lake street.

TO RENT—Two new three story and basement marble front dwellings, 470 and 472 Wabash avenue, containing 12 rooms each, and finished in the best manner. [illegible] South Water street.

TO RENT—The second and third stories in the westerly store of Cobb's new block, corner of Michigan avenue and Lake street. Will be ready for occupancy Sept. 15th. Apply to [illegible] WHITTEMORE & CO., 37 Lake st.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A large number of Improved Farms [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A large suit of front rooms [illegible]

BOARDING—To those [illegible]

BOARDING—One or two [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted [illegible]

BOARDING—Pleasant [illegible]

BOARDING—A desirable [illegible]

BOARDING—A [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week) [illegible]
" " " (per quarter) [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year [illegible]
" " " per 6 months [illegible]
Tri-Weekly, per year [illegible]
Weekly, single copy one year [illegible]
" " six months [illegible]
Clubs of four copies, one year [illegible]
" ten " " [illegible]
" twenty " " [illegible]

And one copy to the latter club, one copy extra to the person ordering it.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

THE BEST CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT—Let the Polyglot Democracy speak for themselves.

Will be issued ready for delivery in five days, a pamphlet of sixteen pages, a concise compilation of the treasonable and revolutionary utterances of the speakers, and glimpses of the spirit of the Convention, illustrated by selections from Vallandigham, Cox, Harris, Wickliffe, and others. Also the PLATFORM OF PEACE AND DISUNION. Let Union men circulate it everywhere, especially AMONG OUR BOYS IN THE ARMY. Orders accompanied by the cash will be filled in the order in which they are received. PRICE, TWO DOLLARS PER HUNDRED. Address CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY.

THE NEWS.

The wires between here and New York are down, which will account for the dearth of telegraph news.

There is nothing later from Sherman's great victory except that it is officially confirmed.

Muller, the London railroad murderer has sailed for England in charge of the police [illegible] for his horrible crime.

Gold opened in New on Saturday at 240 and declined during the forenoon under the news from Sherman to 235¾. The decline caused an immense number of buyers on the market under the influence of which it rallied and went up to 241½ at noon.

Collector Barney, of New York, has resigned his position.

Averill is doing a good work in Virginia. Latest accounts he had attacked and defeated [illegible]'s cavalry near Winchester, capturing twenty wagons, two battle flags, a number of prisoners and a herd of cattle. The rebels are in full retreat up the Valley with Sheridan's whole army in motion following.

A glorious Union mass meeting was held at Freeport on Saturday, at which 15,000 of the staunch yeomen of Stephenson were present. Speeches were made by gallant Gen. Oglesby, Col. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, and E. A. Storrs, Esq., of this city. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meeting, and its results will be visible in an overwhelming and largely increased Union majority in November. The prairies are on fire, as they were in 1860, and Copperheads will do well to be on the lookout.

By the latest arrivals, we are in receipt of important news from Mexico. The French are gradually, it is asserted, gaining ground. They have taken possession of Saltillo, and were, at last accounts, advancing with a large force upon Monterey, the provisional seat of government of President Juarez. The policy of the latter seems to be to avoid a general engagement with the invaders at present, and to attack their extended lines at their weakest points. The family of President Juarez has left Mexico and arrived in New Orleans, a fact which the agents of the Mexican empire will not fail to impute as proof of defeat on the part of the republicans. We await with interest additional news from Mexico.

Hon. Allen Hammond, a State Senator of Indiana, and for forty years a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, is dead. He was formerly a Democrat and the personal friend of Lewis Cass and Jesse D. Bright, but since the rebellion broke out has acted with the Union party.

Gen. Willcox has been appointed Provost Marshal General of Ohio in place of Col. Potter, who, it is said, will rejoin his regiment the 12th New Hampshire.

COOK COUNTY AND THE DRAFT.

Our Galena correspondent complains that the TRIBUNE is trying to reduce the quota of Chicago men to be drafted from Chicago, and says that our course is not patriotic.

We ask our correspondent whether a man is honest and honorable in his dealings who is willing to pay more than one hundred cents on the dollar of what he owes? Whether he is under any sort of obligations to pay other people's debts as well as his own? Or whether there is any wrong in correcting [illegible]

The people of Cook County propose to furnish their full quota of men. They will not shirk one man of whatever is justly due under the call. But in the face of the fact that Cook County has furnished more soldiers than any other district, except one, in the State, they are amazed to find this district called on for more than one fourth of the whole deficit of the State, while she contains but one-twelfth of the population, and about one-fourteenth of the legal votes. The reason of the heavy call on Cook County was soon discovered. It was found that the whole exempt alien population had been enrolled; that the lists contained many more names than there were voters in the county, when the legal voters of any county must necessarily exceed the number of men between 20 and 45 years subject to the draft. The deficit of Cook county is therefore based upon a grossly incorrect enrollment. All that our people ask is, that the lists be purged of the thousands of exempt aliens, of persons over 45 and under 20, of the wounded and exempt soldiers, and of absent persons, who are not residents of the county, and never have been. When this is done, let the draft officials state our quota, and if it be not promptly filled with volunteers, then let the wheel turn and take the men.

No man will object or crook a finger at a balance. Cook county asks simple justice and equal rights. She will perform her part without grumbling or flinching. What more to be asked? Let every tub stand on its own bottom, and every man pay his own debts.

Death of Hooper Warren.

Due to the worth and public services of a good man, that the press should lay a wreath of honor on his tomb. He has just closed a long, active and useful life, dying at Mendota, on a visit, the 22d inst., at the age of seventy-four years.

A native of Walpole, N. H., where he was born in 1790, and a resident, for the greater part of his life, until his majority, of Vermont, where he learned his trade as a printer in the office of the *Rutland Herald*. Mr. Warren came to Delaware in 1814 to Kentucky three years later, (working with Amos Kendall) and in 1818 to St. Louis. During the fall of 1818 he was agent of a Lumber Company of St. Louis, at Cairo, which was then without a settlement—the only resident being (named Hutchins) occupying, for a house and store, a "grounded flatboat." In March 1819 Mr. Warren removed to Edwardsville, Illinois, and commenced the publication of the Edwardsville *Spectator*, having as his principal friends and contributors such men as Governor Edwards, Daniel P. Cook, George Churchill, Thomas Lippincott, [illegible]

The only newspapers published earlier in Illinois were the *Illinois Emigrant*, of Shawneetown, and the *Illinois Intelligencer*, of Kaskaskia. The *Illinois Republican*, (the fourth newspaper in the order of publication) was issued at Edwardsville by Judge Smith four years after the *Spectator*.

Mr. Warren edited the *Spectator* for six years, avowing his anti-slavery principles in the first prospectus. It was the able organ of the anti-slavery men of Illinois in the bold contest, commenced in 1823, to ingraft legalized slavery upon our State Constitution. That contest was one of the fiercest ever waged in our State history; and it was only by a slender majority that this young commonwealth was saved from the blighting curse which thus early threatened its then promising career. Posterity will not fail to point out the standard bearers in that war for freedom; nor will the name of Hooper Warren fall of its meed of honor.

After his six years of service as editor of the *Spectator*, Mr. Warren passed a part of the year 1826 in Cincinnati, editing the *Natchez Gazette*; when he removed the press of the *Spectator* from Edwardsville to Springfield, at which last place the *Sangamon Spectator* was edited by him for about two years. In 1829 he removed to Galena, establishing the jointly with Drs. Newhall and Philleo the *Galena Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald*, which was printed about one and a half years. In 1831 he removed to Hennepin, where for five years he filled the offices of Clerk of the Circuit Court and County Commissioners' Court, as also of Recorder and Justice of the Peace.

[illegible] he published for about a year, at [illegible]